

JPRS-SSA-84-003

9 January 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

9 January 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

- Status of National Petroleum Industry Analyzed
(Pedro Vieira; O JORNAL, 25 Nov 83) 1

BOTSWANA

- Cattle Industry Hard Hit by Drought
(THE HERALD, 28 Nov 83) 7

GAMBIA

- Briefs
Gambian Cattle to Gabon 9

MALI

- President Traore Visits Bissau, Senegal, Mauritania
(L'ESSOR, 8 Nov 83) 10

MOZAMBIQUE

- PROTAL Dairy Products Figures
(DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 11 Nov 83) 13

- New Cranes To Be Installed at Maputo Port
(NOTICIAS, 11 Nov 83) 15

- MOSOPESCA Fishing Figures Up Despite Problems
(DOMINGO, 13 Nov 83) 16

- Prototype Shrimp Trawler Shows Promise
(NOTICIAS, 16 Nov 83) 18

- Fear of Anti-Christian Purge by Machel
(THE CITIZEN, 2 Dec 83) 19

- Briefs
GDR 'Brainwashing' Children 20

SENEGAL

Senegambian Confederation Secretary Discusses Body's Progress (Pierre Diouf Interview; LE SOLEIL, 14 Nov 83)	21
Reasons for Decline in Complaints Against Usurers Noted (S. Haidara; LE POLITICIEN, No 94, 25 Nov 83)	27
Working of MIFERSO Project Revised Downward (Jacques Lacotte; TAKUSAAN, 15 Nov 83)	29
Mauritanian Opposition to Xen Dike Construction Reported (Mouhamadou M. Diop; TAKUSAAN, 29 Nov 83)	31
JICA To Finance Technical Training Center (Badara Diouf; LE SOLEIL, 16 Nov 83)	34

SOMALIA

Country's Economic Problems Listed (Qafar Munim; ARABIA, Dec 83)	35
Briefs Exiled Writer Condemns Regime	37

SOUTH AFRICA

Side Effects of Constitutional Referendum Discussed (Various sources, various dates)	38
Coloreds Urged To Approve Referendum, Editorial Buthelezi's Threats Unrealistic, Editorial More Proselytizing Necessary, Editorial Success Fraught With Difficulties, by Louis Oosthysen	
Referendum Comments, Expectations Assessed (Various sources, various dates)	45
Expectations for Future Assessed, Editorial Conservative Party Members Comment Referendum and the Future, by Dawie Next Parliamentary Sessions, by Andre Brink	
Public Service Reform Plan Finalized (THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 83)	51
'Moderate' Leaders Reject ANC, Support Consensus (Johannesburg International Service, 22 Dec 83)	53
Comments on De Lange Report (Editorial; SOWETAN, 25 Nov 83)	54
Comments on Niehaus Trial (Editorial; SOWETAN, 28 Nov 83)	56

Remaining 5 Percent Import Surcharge Abolished (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 83)	58
Rich Guano Field Opened Up Off Coast (THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 83)	60
Success of Black Company, Afrimet, Reported (THE CITIZEN, 1 Dec 83)	61
Briefs	
Botha: Blacks Will Suffer	62
Muslim Aid Council	62
Ban of Union Contested	62
Black Women Police	63
Pool for Whites Only	63
UDF on Alert	63
SACC VP's Children Detained	63
Bishops Seek Government Intervention	64
Students Disrupt Election Meeting	64
Favorable Trade Balance Reported	64
Anticipating 80's Cement Needs	65
Red Fleet Off Natal Coast	65
Area D Potential	65
SWA Protests Official's Detention	66
Youth League Leader Detained	66
New Bible Best Seller	66
Cement Import Control Lifted	67
Namibia Wants Fishing Compensation	67

TANZANIA

SIDO Director Outlines Plans to Year 2000 (Daniel Mshana; DAILY NEWS, 5 Dec 83)	68
ILO Official Praises Nation for Good SPWP Implementation (DAILY NEWS, 6 Dec 83)	69
Trade Minister Clarifies Reported Barter Deal With Sudan (John Waluye; DAILY NEWS, 3 Dec 83)	70
Minister Says Women Need Special Aid in Gaining Access to Credit (Richard Semwaiko; DAILY NEWS, 6 Dec 83)	71
Goods Shortages Reportedly Due to Poor Distribution (Tiruhungwa Michael; DAILY NEWS, 8 Dec 83)	73
Connection of East, Central Africa Electric Power Systems Sought (DAILY NEWS, 6 Dec 83)	74
Lack of Trucks May Delay Fertilizer Shipments to Southern Regions (Musa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 7 Dec 83)	76
Dar es Salaam Affected Again by Water Shortage (DAILY NEWS, 3 Dec 83)	79

Industry Ministry Streamlines Tire Distribution (DAILY NEWS, 8 Dec 83)	80
Minister Urges Training Programs for TSN Reporters (DAILY NEWS, 3 Dec 83)	82
Briefs	
Ugandan Maize to Shinyanga	84
Consumer Prices Rise Drastically	84
Four Nation Rail Link	84
Tanzanian-Yugoslav Youth Agreement	85
EADB Development Loans	85

ZIMBABWE

Shortage of Maize Meal Hits Manicaland (THE HERALD, 6 Dec 83)	86
Companies Urged To Aid Rural Schools (THE HERALD, 3 Dec 83)	87
Recruiting of Technical Experts Unsuccessful (THE HERALD, 5 Dec 83)	88

STATUS OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ANALYZED

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 25 Nov 83 Supplement pp 2-4

[Article by Pedro Vieira: "Angolan Oil--A Separate World"]

[Text] A vessel flying the flags of the People's Republic of Angola (RPA) and the United States of America, side by side, was docked at a Kwanda Base wharf. Another vessel, the Oil Corsair, flying the Panamanian flag, awaited a group of visitors which this reporter had joined. The flight to the Essungo maritime platform would take an hour.

Oil exploration is achieving what seems to be increasingly difficult on the political level--bringing the RPA and the United States closer together. In Soyo, a typically African city, shares common walls and coexists with the sophisticated settlement and high technology demanded by oil. Large U.S. and European oil companies have agreed with the SONANGOL [Angolan National Fuels Company] on the rules of the game. Know-how and dollars are the two motive forces causing the oil civilization to advance from Zaire to Cunene.

The trip from Luanda to Soyo on board the SONANGOL Fokker F. 27 took about 50 minutes. We were greeted in Portuguese and English, the two languages in use in the oil settlements.

A wave of humid heat welcomed us as we left the plane. Emerging from the small station building, we found ourselves immediately in Soyo. The landing of the plane had caused some tens of individuals to gather. The bright-colored kerchiefs and shawls of the women reminded us that Zaire was just across the river by the same name.

The Kinfukena Terminal

The group of 2 dozen visitors I had joined was made up of students attending the courses at the Engineering Laboratory and the Makarenko Institute in Luanda. A car owned by Texpro/Delong Hersent (international contractors) awaited us. The Angolan who drove, with his monkey suit and net cap, could perfectly well have been a truck driver in the United States. The relationship was functional. Everything was planned. We set off down a beautiful asphalted road. At various points, gas flames, of which no use was being made, sprouted from the ground. In other cases, gas is injected to reactivate old wells. We traveled away from Soyo en route to the Kinfukena

terminal. Houses built of cement blocks, covered in the majority of cases with zinc tiles, were left behind. We also saw straw and lusalite roofing.

"This is typical of what you have brought to Soyo," an Angolan friend told me. Later, on board the ship, when he felt seasick, it was my turn to joke. "This is so you can see what hard work it was for us to get here."

About 3 kilometers beyond the airport, we passed an FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] checkpoint. The vegetation was lush. Palm trees populated the vast level area. With a sword cut in the trunk and a recipient below, the palm trees yielded a highly valued "milk." It is called manjevo or marovo, and is the national drink. It ferments rapidly, I was told.

After a dozen or so kilometers we began to smell oil. The circular tanks have one of three names inscribed on their silvery smoothness--Texaco, SONANGOL or FINA.

The oil stored at the Kinfukena terminal comes from the "onshore" deposit (FINA) and the "offshore" deposit, Block 2, operated by Texaco. Unfortunately, for security reasons, photographs are not allowed. Angolan soldiers guard the entry points. I thought to myself that the West should be quite grateful to those who devote such effort to protect its interests.

A 23-Kilometer Sea Line

After processing, the oil is piped under pressure along a 23-kilometer sea line. It is equipped with two buoys for oil tankers of 100,000 and 250,000 tons, respectively. The investment required came to \$45 million and construction was completed in the record time of 18 months. The tanks are the largest in Angola: 70,000 cubic meters, accommodating about 400,000 barrels. The storage capacity is 800,000 barrels and the shipping capacity 220,000 barrels per day. The contractor was French. Among the many subcontractors, there were also Portuguese companies.

Two laboratories guarantee the standard quality of the product (density, viscosity, gas and water percentage and other indices).

The control room is the heart of the terminal. It is there that the operations of bringing in oil from the extraction points, storage (and processing) and finally, pumping through the sea line are controlled. This last operation is carried out with the oil at 15 degrees, the reference temperature for commercial purposes.

We were back on the road again, en route to a FINA (Belgian) production camp, first over asphalt, then a dirt road and finally a rough-hewn trail. At the end of it was a drilling tower. The deafening noise of the engines grew louder. The well which was being drilled was already some 1400 meters deep. Around the tower was the characteristic greenish flame, resulting from a lubricant introduced into the drill. A blond and blue-eyed Dutch engineer was in charge of operations. He has spent 30 of his 54 years in Angola and oil.

Maria Biscuits

We returned to Soyo en route to the Kwanda Base. The city lies between arms of the sea (something like ponds) on which canoes navigate. In a rotunda located in the middle of the long central avenue there is a monument to Agostinho Neto. Some more architecturally elaborate homes are vestiges of the colonial policy of Norton de Matos.

One can "eat Portuguese" in the restaurant at the SONANGOL/Delong Hersent field base. A Lisbon enterprise supplies the meals. Earlier in the morning, at breakfast in Kinfukena, we had eaten Maria biscuits. The supermarket, movie house, bar, video establishment and residences provide the 200 "expatriates" with a Western-style life. But there are some limitations. Their families are not with them and...alcoholic beverages are only available after 6 in the evening.

None of this existed in 1979. It was then that the first phase of the Soyo Development Project was launched. At the Kwanda Base, it consists essentially of an industrial zone (warehouses, offices), a heliport, dredging of the Pululu canal and the building of a wharf to accommodate vessels. The dredging out of 3.5 million cubic meters of sand was the greatest such project ever in Angola. The sand was used for a hydraulic earth fill on the island of Kwanda, making it possible to recover a vast, marshy zone. The first phase was designed to serve Block 2, headed by Texaco (United States). Phase 2, the expansion of the Kwanda Base, will serve ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France], which operates in Block 3. Block 1, headed by the AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] with PETROGAL having a 10 percent share, will be the focus of a third phase of development, involving a new wharf for ELF and AGIP and a future fishing and transport wharf. For the latter, a sizeable contract has been signed with an Italian enterprise which fishes in that area.

The Oil Corsair and Diogo Cao

The wharf where we boarded the vessel to travel to the Essungo platform is a metal structure manufactured in the United States which was towed as far as Kwanda, along with the equipment necessary to install it. This operation, during which supports were sunk to a depth of 25 meters, took only 2 months, counting from the day of arrival until the day the first vessel docked at the wharf.

The Oil Corsair proceeded along the Pululu canal, and after a quarter of an hour rounded the Standard Point (Ponta do Padrao--which no longer has a standard), which was visited almost 5 centuries ago by Diogo Cao. About a half an hour later and a little farther to the south, something like 25 kilometers off the coast, the Essungo platform came into sight. For some tens of meters alongside it, the flame of the gas released by the oil tinged the surface of the sea with rosy tones.

The Oil Corsair made a turn around the platform to close the approach circle to the landing area. Then it raced its engines to keep the stern alongside a

structure along the base of the platform, and we made the leap to solid iron, with the aid of our hosts. On days when the sea is rough, passengers must be hoisted in a basket.

Angolan Technician P. Godinho

Our guide for the visit was P. Godinho, who began by giving us white crash helmets. A narrow bridge took us from the large platform to a small one which is directly linked with the wellheads, in this case only two. The oil received there then goes to a main platform where it undergoes various processing, prior to being injected into the iron pipeline, which is encased in concrete to avoid corrosion, for dispatch to the Kinfukena terminal. The daily production is 12,000 barrels. The much more optimistic initial estimates called for 50,000 barrels.

P. Godinho is an Angolan technician who studied in Nigeria for 3 years. He, like some hundreds of his compatriots, is now a citizen of the oil civilization. Men of various nationalities live there for 28 consecutive days, and then are free for an equal period of time. Transportation is by ship or by means of a helicopter, which can land on the top level of the platform. The risk is considerable. A tanklike capsule which can hold 14 persons and can be rapidly put into the water has the word "safety" written across it. Before boarding the Oil Corsair again for the return trip to Soyo and Luanda, we could feel the oil on our hands. It is of a dark greenish-chestnut color, has a velvety feel and gives off a faint odor. This substance is the source of fortunes and wars.

History of the SONANGOL

The SONANGOL is a much-courted lady who only marries for convenience. The director general of the Angolan National Fuels Company does not deny it.

"We have no shortage of clients. We can choose those of interest to us," Herminio Escorcio, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA and a leading figure in the Angolan economy, told O JORNAL.

The SONANGOL was founded in July of 1976, taking over the assets of the Portuguese Oil Exploration Company (ANGOL), which was nationalized in February of 1977, engineer Candido Cardoso, the director of prospecting and research at the enterprise, explained to us. In September of 1978, the Oil Law was to define a radically new philosophy for the exploration of Angolan oil. That law established the SONANGOL as the sole concessionaire for oil exploration in Angola, which could in turn affiliate itself on a majority basis with enterprises having financial capacity and know-how. With regard to Cabinda Gulf Oil, the SONANGOL purchased a 51 percent interest in the business, thus acquiring majority control.

"In a first stage, we felt the need to understand the oil potential of the country," Candido Cardoso told us. In fact, he added, "we did not have scientific reports and documents." Then the compilation of data began, with the greater part of it being kept at the Angolan Geology and Mines Department.

It was only in connection with Gulf (Cabinda) that there was practically no data available, since that enterprise had no link with the ANGOL.

Thirteen Blocks

Beginning in 1979, engineer Candido Cardoso went on to say, we turned to the offshore area, which with the exception of Cabinda was unexplored. In terms of onshore deposits, PETRANGOL [Angolan Petroleum Company] has operated in the Congo and Kwanza since 1952, as a subsidiary of FINA (Belgian). PETRANGOL also affiliated with Texaco and TOTAL, but was not however either a majority partner nor the operator.

On the basis of a seismic survey of about 8,000 kilometers, which was compared with the old one, the Angolan offshore area was divided into 13 blocks of 4,000 kilometers each (progressing systematically from north to south). Each block has substantially the same oil-yielding potential. This division did not include Cabinda.

There were companies interested in Angolan oil, and as a result the SONANGOL proceeded to negotiate new contracts based on shared production. The first was with Texaco. In its basic guidelines, this contract established the financial conditions and defined the amount of the minimal investment and a clearly drafted work program. Earlier, "the companies pursued programs however it suited them." As a result it became obligatory to complete a 3-year period of prospecting and research (with the option that this period might last up to 5 years), and also aspects such as the number of wells and the seismic quantity were defined.

This type of contract was thus designed to safeguard the prerogatives of the concessionaire.

If a company discovered oil, it had the option to develop the discovery. If it did not, it withdrew and Angola had to pay nothing.

Two Hundred Thousand Barrels Per Day

After the declaration of a commercial discovery, a company has a period of 3 years to begin extracting oil. If it does not, it loses the right to exploit the deposit. The oil extracted is shared, thus making it possible for the company which made the investment to recover it. Apart from the concessionaire, the SONANGOL too may participate as an investing enterprise, taking the respective risks. It participates with Gulf in this way and in other associations. Under these terms, it shares a certain proportion of the investment risk as well as the oil to which it is entitled as a concessionaire.

The current daily production is 200,000 barrels per day, a tiny portion of world production. The production of Angolan oil is likely to continue to increase, but the drop in the international price and other problems have led to a modification of the goals established earlier, calling for 500,000 barrels per day by 1985. The maximal production limit is 20 years, with control

and coordination always remaining in the hands of SONANGOL. Apart from prospecting, research and the production of hydrocarbons, SONANGOL is concerned with the domestic distribution of fuels and foreign marketing. An Oil School in Sumbe trains technical and administrative cadres for the enterprise.

Ten Percent for PETROGAL

After participating financially to the extent of 10 percent in Block 1, the Portuguese PETROGAL company will participate to the same extent in Block 4, on which a contract is awaiting official approval.

Block 1 was allocated according to the usual pattern, and a contract for the sharing of production, with the AGIP, the operating enterprise, holding the largest share (50 percent), and ELF (25 percent), PETROGAL (10 percent, about \$8 million) and two Yugoslav enterprises--INA NAFTA PLIN and NAFTA GAZ, each with 75 percent [sic], as its partners. The drilling of the first well began early this year, and the first results have been promising. The well was declared commercial in the middle of this year. It produced 10,000 barrels per day during testing. Currently, supplementary studies are planned to establish if the structure is commercial. In principle, it will be necessary to drill more wells to assess the potential of the structure, because as oil men say, "the truth is found at drill point." If the optimistic prospects are confirmed, the discovery is declared commercial. At this point the development area is allocated and shipments should begin within a maximal period of 3 years. Will Angolan oil reach Lisbon "in time" for the presidential elections?

Meanwhile, the SONANGOL will begin work on Block 4 as the operator. This Angolan enterprise is the leading firm in a production-sharing contract, along with BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International, Inc] and PETROGAL. The financial share of the last-mentioned company is expected to total \$20 million.

The cooperation between the SONANGOL and PETROGAL has another aspect, having to do basically with personnel. There are a number of cooperative workers employed individually by the SONANGOL, while others are affiliated with PETROGAL, having stayed on in Angola after independence was won.

"We are interested in receiving more aid from PETROGAL in terms of personnel," engineer Candido Cardoso stressed to us.

5157

CSO: 3442/77

CATTLE INDUSTRY HARD HIT BY DROUGHT

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 83 p 8

[Text]

MOGOBANE.

MOLEOFT MODISANE and his children skinned and gutted the carcass of a cow, the 20th of his herd of 22 that had collapsed in the drought.

Modisane doesn't give up easily. The farmer had pulled thatching from the roof of his own hut to try to feed the animal and keep it alive. The uneaten reeds lay near the cow's head.

Gesturing toward the nearby Mogobane Dam, which dried up in April for the first time since it was built in the early 1960s, Modisane said: "We depended on that dam for water. Even though we had no grazing, we at least had water. Now we have no water and no grazing."

The fallen cow had been destined for sale in late November to Botswana's "one hundred pula" programme, in which the government buys cattle for 100 pula and slaughtered them for school feeding. Now it would provide only a few meals for the family's 12 children.

Modisane said he had been able to do some thatching before the drought, but now little thatching material was available. He also had worked on a government vegetable experiment. With the dam dry, he feared that project was also doomed.

Pula is the Botswana currency. It also means rain.

Botswana, like Zimbabwe, is one of 22 countries in Africa identified by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome as facing a serious danger of famine if Western donors don't increase drought relief aid.

The drought is particularly painful in Botswana because it has stalled a success story. Per capita income has risen from \$69 at independence to more than \$1 000. The economy is managed prudently and democracy is well entrenched, factors that encouraged the opening of three diamond mines in the past decade.

Cattle, the traditional symbol of African wealth, have become a major source of money for Botswana since independence in 1966, when the semi-desert nation of 900 000 people was one of the 25 poorest in the world.

Bolstered by an import duty exemption from the European Economic Community, beef production earned Botswana 107 million pula (\$118 million) last year from the national herd of 3.1 million cattle. The country accounted for 45 percent of African beef exports.

David Finlay, Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, says: "I reckon we've dropped 300 000 head this year. We could drop half a million head if it goes wrong. If it rains, we could stagger through."

The stench from carcasses of animals that have collapsed and died overwhelms a visitor at regular intervals while driving through the bare

thorn tree bush of major grazing areas in eastern Botswana.

Crop - farming losses also underline the severity of the drought. Even in the best years, Botswana produces only about 50 000 tonnes of grain, less than half the 130 000 tonnes needed. The past harvest was 17 000 tonnes, about 10 percent of the country's needs.

Weakened cattle aggravate the crop problem. Draft animals, forced to walk kilometres from the remaining water points to find grazing, are unable to pull ploughs in the annual planting.

Botswana's careful use of foreign aid has encouraged the United States Agency for International Development and other agencies to set up elaborate programmes geared toward long-term health and development.

Now donors are being asked to dig deeper for emergency drought relief.

In the third year of drought, the nation has devised a 10-point emergency programme, including the cattle-buying plan and projects to clear fields of tree stumps. Women are crushing more sorghum grain by hand in their villages, instead of sending it off to large milling plants.

More than 500 000 people, over half the population, receive some sort of assistance. About 212 000 children get a square meal each day at school. Pregnant mothers, pre-school children, the destitute and the elderly also get rations, many through food-for-work projects.

At a primary school in Mogoditshane, west of Gaborone, village women pound sorghum into meal for about 80c a large bucket. Each bucket pro-

vides lunch for 55 students.

The Government also has longer-range plans to speed up borehole drilling, place 20 000 to 30 000 ha under irrigation for farming in the north and to decrease cattle stocks in overgrazed areas.

"There are areas that would have to be de-stocked for 10 years to recover," said Mr Finlay. "The only long-term answer is to grow crops in this country and to produce more revenue-earning cattle rather than having cattle die in the fields."

A villager, Keakofle Nthokgo, said while skinning a cow that had died in a dry riverbed: "This is the ninth I have lost. I had 38 head."

He tossed scraps to his dogs and added: "If there is rain, I am not afraid of the future. But if there is not . . ." — Ziana-AP.

BRIEFS

GAMBIAN CATTLE TO GABON--The Gambian Livestock Marketing Office is scheduled to export 510 cows of the Ndama breed to Gabon, over a 3-day period beginning Wednesday, it was learned in the Gambian capital. This is the third shipment of Gambian cattle to Gabon following the agreement signed with the Agro-Gabonese company 18 months ago, covering the purchase by that company of 1500 head of livestock from the Gambian office. Moreover, the Gambian Marketing Office is currently studying the implementation of an agreement to sell 2500 Ndama cows over a 3-year period to another Gabonese company. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Nov 83 p 16] 5157

CSO: 3419/213

PRESIDENT TRAORE VISITS BISSAU, SENEGAL, MAURITANIA

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Bissau (official visit), Dakar, Nouakchott (goodwill and working visit), and finally the return of Bamako: that was the itinerary followed by the secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic, during his trip of 2-5 November.

As one can see, these three countries visited by the president all belong to the same geographical area. They have historical and cultural ties going back several thousand years that remained unbroken until the arrival of the European colonizers.

As the years passed after independence it became apparent that the leaders and the peoples of these countries were all resolutely committed to the same struggle: the struggle for development, progress and peace.

The heads of state of our countries realized that in order to meet the challenges of the modern era it would be necessary and inevitable that they should coordinate their actions and bring their peoples closer together. This has been accomplished through periodic consultations, a frank and continuing dialogue which must lead to real South-South cooperation, a gradual integration of the various economies.

While some are already full members of organizations already in place, such as CEAO [West African Economic Community], ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], ICDCS [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel], the Islamic Conference, OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], UMOA [West African Monetary Union], etc., the fatherland of Amilcal Cabral--a country reborn from the ashes of years of struggle for liberation--is now convinced that it has no choice but to enter the great sub-regional family.

Thus, it was in his capacity as an indefatigable mediator, a committed champion of understanding and reconciliation between peoples, that our president responded to the fraternal appeal of Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira.

Before passing to the quite concrete and really positive agreements reached by the two delegations, we should not neglect to mention the quite African warmth

of the welcome [our delegation received] and the readiness, unflinching commitment and political activism of the people of Guinea-Bissau (see our Friday 4 November edition). The conclusions reached, which are important in a number of respects, are as follows: a treaty of friendship and cooperation of unlimited duration, an agreement on the creation of a large joint commission, and, finally, a joint communique highlighting the complete convergence of views of Guinea-Bissau and Mali on the important issues stirring Africa and the world. These latter included the OAU [Organization of African Unity] crisis, the conflicts in the Western Sahara and Chad, southern Africa, the crises in the Near and Middle East, central Africa and the Caribbean, etc.

Mr Alioune Blondin Beye [Minister of foreign affairs], stated that the treaty of friendship and cooperation was an "unusual" step and a concrete expression of "political will." He explained that in terms of legal standing a treaty always ranks higher than an agreement. In plain language, a treaty is more substance than form. This treaty of friendship and cooperation will be the fundamental basis and set the standards for our relations, including trade relations, which should center on products such as cotton, groundnuts and fish, as well as training programs and communications. Within the latter category, the proposed improvement of the port of Bubaque (located nearly 180 km south of Bissau and visited by General Traore) should be of very considerable help in overcoming our country's landlocked isolation.

The total convergence of the economic and foreign policies of our countries, the geo-economic context and the characteristics of our environment, cultural affinities and the serene friendship between Presidents Vieira and Traore are all causes for satisfaction as well as good reasons for the two peoples to move toward still closer relations and creation and expansion of real South-South cooperation. As General Moussa Traore emphasized, that is the concrete expression of the desire to "live in communion and work toward a common future."

Unquestionably, General Moussa Traore's 3-day official visit made it possible to lay the foundations for this real cooperation. And starting in the first quarter of 1984, experts and ministers from Guinea-Bissau and Mali will meet together to further polish the agreement on creation of the large joint commission, in order to attune economic affairs to policy as quickly as possible.

In Dakar (on 3 November) and Nouakchott (4-5 November), in his goodwill and working visits, General Moussa Traore held talks with his Senegalese and Mauritanian counterparts on matters of bilateral interest, as well as African and international affairs. The underlying purpose of the last two stops on the itinerary of the secretary general of the UDPM was to "strengthen and improve the already excellent bilateral relations and to find solutions to the problems besetting the OAU to enable it to play its role with full effectiveness." His mission required pragmatism, realism and a very open mind--qualities which the president showed and which his Senegalese and Mauritanian counterparts also demonstrated.

The strengthening of relations between the Senegalese Socialist Party [PSS] and the UDPM--a matter also discussed, in another connection, by Mr Mohamedoun Ag Hamani, foreign relations secretary of the BEC [expansion unknown], Mr

Moustapha Niasse, PSS political secretary, and Mr Alioune Blondin Beye--improvement of aviation and transportation (port of Dakar), the recent summits of CEAO, ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement] and UMOA were the focal points of the talks between the two delegations.

There, as in Bissau and subsequently in Nouakchott, it became clear that there is a real willingness on the part of the three countries to coordinate and harmonize their actions in order to "raise political cooperation up to the level of economic cooperation," in the words of General Moussa Traore.

Finally, Nouakchott! The president's command aircraft, the "Njoro du Sahel," landed there on Friday 4 November at 100 hours. The Mauritanian leaders and people treated this goodwill and working visit just as if it were an official visit, both in terms of the warmth of the welcome and in terms of the substance of the visit by the presidential delegation. Thus, in addition to the tete-a-tete between the two heads of states, the ministers and experts from our two countries held a working session that resulted in a joint communique that underlined the excellent state of our bilateral relations and the complete convergence of views on the issues of the Western Sahara, Chad, Namibia, Lebanon and the international economic crisis, etc." This meeting at the top, as CHAAB's editorial writer underlined, should be welcomed by everyone as it provided an opportunity to initiate, adjust and evaluate joint actions already undertaken or to be taken in the future. These meetings (in Bissau, Dakar and Nouakchott) are "one aspect of our struggle for development," added President Moussa Traore.

We should mention that during his visit to Dakar, the secretary general of the UDPM appeared at a reception for the African ambassadors accredited to Senegal, a reception organized by our ambassador, Mamadou Diawara. The real significance of that initiative, to borrow General Moussa Traore's words, lay in the fact that "those who are better informed can better serve."

In Nouakchott, the presidential delegation visited a soap production plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons. Currently the SOMIGEM [expansion unknown] plant is producing 2,500 tons [per year], roughly enough to satisfy domestic demand. The visit was a fruitful one, giving the members of the presidential delegation a chance to see the Mauritanian soap-manufacturing process step by step.

9516

CSO: 3419/208

PROTAL DAIRY PRODUCTS FIGURES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Excerpts] From February to August of this year, the Food Products Enterprise (PROTAL), with headquarters in Maputo Province, produced more than 100,300 cases of condensed milk, which is the equivalent of 62 percent of the annual target. The figure represents 23,000 cartons produced a month.

With a little less than 100 workers, PROTAL, an enterprise which also produces cheese and butter, is currently suffering from defects in the operation of its production equipment. This fact, together with the reduction of its sugar quota, has led to the low production figures in the last two years.

Jose Alberto Niquisse, general manager of this enterprise, told our paper that in January, they produced 22 percent of the annual goal of 143,000 kilos of cheese, or 13,000 tons a month.

"There was a break, which altered the normal pace of daily work, because of the collective holidays in this sector, specifically in the months of December and January." From February on, according to another manager, they succeeded in surpassing the targets set. This work pace was aimed at making up the 78 percent of production of this food lost in January.

With regard to butter production, about 17,520 kilos, equivalent to 38.9 percent of the goal of 82.5 thousand [Sic] kilos, were manufactured from February to May.

"During the remaining months we were paralyzed, because of a shortage of raw materials, and specifically butter in blocks," according to the general manager, who added that to fulfill the production plans for 1983, "certain requirements for our daily production will need to be met, such as a supply of imported and domestic raw materials, and equipment maintenance, among other manufacturing needs." He pointed to the shortage of spare parts to recondition old equipment and make it operational.

Packaging and the Sugar Reduction: Responsible for the Failure to Meet the 1983 Goals

According to what PROTAL's general manager told us, with an annual target of about 253,000 cases, divided into 23,000 a month, only about 1,200 cases had been produced up to August.

The primary factor hampering production was the irregular supply of packaging manufactured by "METAL-BOX." This occurred during the months of January, April, June and July, when sugar quotas were reduced.

However, not all of PROTAL's production suffered. The following are exceptions: for cheese, which had a goal of 154,000 kilos a year, the target was exceeded. It resulted in a satisfactory production index, with 14,000 kilos of this product produced a month.

For butter, despite the tardy delivery of the raw material, the company also was able to attain 85 percent of its annual target of 1,320,000 kilos, equivalent to 110,000 kilos a month.

9805

CSO: 3442/66

NEW CRANES TO BE INSTALLED AT MAPUTO PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Two container cranes will be installed at the port of Maputo to move loads weighing up to 40 tons each. The parts to assemble this equipment, which had already arrived in the country, were unloaded yesterday on the docks of the capital. The possibility of setting up one of these units at Nacala port is also under study.

A spokesman from the National Directorate of Ports and Railways told us that this equipment was supplied by the Italian group, ANSALDO (CMI). Their technicians are already in the city to provide the technical assistance needed to assemble the cranes. This will be done by the Mozambican firm COMETAL-MOMETAL.

The two cranes will be installed on the container docks and their height and structure will make it possible for them to move directly from the docks to the container ships.

According to the same source, it is estimated that the cranes will be fully assembled and operating in less than a year. This will give a boost to the economic profitability of the port sector. In practical terms, the cranes will operate as powerful metal arms moving from the docks to the ship loading and unloading containers and enhancing the efficiency of this work.

Unloading and Transport

After being unloaded, each of the parts was transported from the docks to the place where they will be assembled using three railway ramps measuring about 100 meters in length.

At Nacala port in Namputa Province, important improvements were also recently made in the handling of containerized cargo, by setting up a container gantry. This, however, only makes it possible to move cargo on the docks. The difference is that while the Nacala gantry arranges the containers in the unloading area, or loads and unloads them from the railroad cars, the cranes move the containers from the docks and load them onto the ships. After assembling the two cranes for Maputo port, Nacala will also be equipped with one of these units.

The improvement of all the port and railway systems so as to better serve not only our country, but also all the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries, is one of Mozambique's investment policy priorities.

9805

CSO: 3442/66

MOSOPESCA FISHING FIGURES UP DESPITE PROBLEMS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Nov 83 "Actualidade" Supplement p 3

[Text] More than 5,000 tons of fish and 200 tons of shrimp were caught up to the end of last month by the Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Company (MOSOPESCA). These figures represent 86 percent (shrimp) of the production targets fixed for this year. During the same period last year, the company, which operates along the Mozambican coast, caught 4,939 tons of fish and 106 of shrimp. In other words, despite its current difficulties, this year's production exceeds last year's for the same time period.

It is hoped that it will be possible to fulfill the objectives set for fish by the end of the year, but the same is not true of shrimp.

All of MOSOPESCA's production is marketed by PESCOM.

The Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Company was established in January 1980, following an association between the Mozambican fishing Enterprise and the Soviet company, SOVRYBLOT. Contracts were signed by Mozambique and the Soviet Union to continue this joint fishing enterprise.

According to information disclosed to NOTICIAS by the company's director, Joaquim Russo de Sa, 94 percent of the fish catch objectives were met, but for shrimp the rate was lower (62 percent). Joaquim de Sa said that the shrimp catch targets were not met primarily because of the low average daily yield, in comparison with the estimated catch.

This in turn is based on the fact that our country is currently experiencing a serious drought which, according to the director, has a considerable impact on shrimp production. In normal times, the average daily yield from shrimp fishing is 560 kilos, whereas only 380 kilos are currently being caught a day.

According to MOSOPESCA's director, the company is showing relatively satisfactory results as far as the fish catch is concerned, and these figures are expected to increase as soon as certain production conditions are improved.

The Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Company currently has a fleet of eight boats, four of which are used for shrimp fishing and the other four for fish.

One of the major problems the company is encountering, which is hampering its ability to achieve the targets set, is a shortage of spare parts and fuel. The fuel shortage, which just began to be felt acutely a short time ago, has caused many problems for our boats. For instance, a trip that should last 30 days lasts much longer. And this happens because the boat not only has to make stops to refuel at ports in areas where it is operating, but also has to unload the fish. This is hindering fulfillment of our goals," the director said.

Training

A total of 10 workers from the Mozambican-Soviet Company are receiving specialized training for five years in the Soviet Union, while various others are attending a training course at the Fishing Training Center in Maputo.

The director of MOSOPESCA said that the training course sponsored by the State Fishery Secretariat is designed primarily to train workers in the enterprise, as well as in other companies in the country, to better perform their work.

"We are doing this because prior to this, workers did not have an opportunity, because of the system itself, to receive adequate theoretical and practical training."

9805

CSO; 3442/66

PROTOTYPE SHRIMP TRAWLER SHOWS PROMISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The prototype trawler "Mosalo," bought this year from a French company and currently being used by EMOPESCA in Beira, is producing good results. This would lead one to believe that it will be approved as the type of boat best suited for shrimp fishing in Mozambique, according to information given to NOTICIAS by the director of that firm, Oscar dos Reis Cuna.

"Mosalo" is a shrimp boat equipped with a refrigerated chamber and measuring 30 meters long. It was purchased by EMOPESCA from a French company (Les Chantiers Normands Reunis), to operate experimentally along our coast. The results produced by Mosalo, particularly in the catch of shrimp and other accompanying fauna, including various species of fish and shellfish, are satisfactory, and have even exceeded expectations.

According to data furnished by the director of the Mozambican Fishing Enterprise (EMOPESCA), from April to October of this year, the targeted shrimp catch of 67 tons was exceeded by 12 percent, while 112 tons of fish were caught, as compared with 28 initially estimated.

There are, however, some technical and operational aspects of the boat that will have to be altered by the supplier company, at the request of the Mozambican party. This information was provided by a Spanish technician working as an inspector for EMOPESCA, whose responsibility it is to check the boat's operations for one year. This boat, designed for commercial fishing, was purchased because EMOPESCA needs to be equipped with modern, roomy boats which will enable it to increase its catch, mainly of shrimp, a strategic export.

In truth, the poor condition of the trawlers currently being used by this enterprise makes them unsafe, besides substantially limiting the possibility of increasing the catch. The boat is designed to meet the requirements of fishing on the high seas. It has a hold with a capacity for 74.8 tons of fish, and can reach a speed of 10.3 knots with a half-load.

9805

CSO: 3442/66

FEAR OF ANTI-CHRISTIAN PURGE BY MACHEL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 83 p 10

[Text]

CHRISTIANS in Mozambique fear that the Frelimo Marxist government is on the verge of an anti-Christian purge.

Sources in the communist-dominated country report that there are strong rumblings in official quarters that the country's remaining churches — mainly Roman Catholic — are to become the target of government action.

In some quarters this is seen in the light of the State trying to divert attention from its own shortcomings and the increasingly tense situation, economically, in the country.

An anti-Christian cartoon in the government controlled newspaper, Noticias, is seen as the thin end of the wedge in a

possible stepping up of anti-Christian activity.

The cartoon, based on the communist philosophies of Marx and Engels, slams the Bible for allegedly rarely mentioning the "ordinary people".

And when they are mentioned, the implication is they are portrayed in a bad light.

A veteran Mozambique missionary now in South Africa, Mr Edward Cain, said that the cartoon indicated an ignorance of Christianity and a blind hostility to it.

He said that in the cartoon's caption the authorities made it clear that the communists were not content merely to revolutionise the economic system of a country.

"They demand total revolution, which includes among other things the overthrow of the accepted concepts of private property, liberty, culture and

the legal system.

"They insist on a total break with the past and this is what the people of Zimbabwe are now discovering", he said.

The cartoon, designed to teach the basic concepts of Marxism, prove that Mozambique's president, Samora Machel, had no intention of changing his country's ideological orientation.

"He believes he can attract Western support, especially by his successful trip to Western Europe.

"To invest a militant atheist as a Knight Grand Commander of the Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, as Queen Elizabeth has just done, is an insult to the Christian figures the order is named after," Mr Cain said.

BRIEFS

GDR 'BRAINWASHING' CHILDREN--Paris--East Germany is brainwashing hundreds of Mozambican children, a monthly publication said here yesterday. The "Institut Francais des Relations Internationales: said primary schoolchildren were being sent thousands of kms to East Germany for seven-year training periods at a Stassfurt school. "About 900 Mozambican youths were sent there in 1982," it said. It is the first time the Leninist principle of training communists from childhood has been reported in Mozambique, although it is known in Angola and the Congo. About 4 000 such children have been sent to Cuba in the past three years for indoctrination, French diplomatic sources said. The idea came from the Ottoman (Turkish) empire which sent children to the Balkans to become "janissaries" (mercenaries), to fight for the Turks, often against their own people. Lenin later adapted that idea. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Dec 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/401

SENEGAMBIAN CONFEDERATION SECRETARY DISCUSSES BODY'S PROGRESS

Dakar LA SOLEIL in French 14 Nov 83 pp 20-21

[Interview with Secretary General of the Senegambian Confederation Pierre Diouf by Pape Marcel Sene and Souleymane Gueye; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] What in fact has been the situation since the creation of the Senegambian Confederation? Its secretary general, Mr Pierre Diouf, told us.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, it will soon be 2 years since the signing of the pact establishing the Confederation. Can you assess for us the path traveled since then?

[Answer] The path has been rather long. First of all, there was the ratification of the pact which marked the actual launching of the Confederation. After that, there was the establishment of the various bodies: the offices of the president and vice-president, the Confederation assembly, the Council of Ministers, and finally, the signing and ratification of a certain number of protocols. Thus much has already been done, even if there is much which remains to be done.

[Question] Could you remind us of the protocols already signed and those remaining to be signed?

[Answer] The first protocols pertain to the various institutions, the coordination of foreign policies and the financial arrangements for the Confederation. After that, there were protocols concerning defense and security and then those pertaining to transportation and communications.

There remain one or two which have to do with the development of the economic and monetary union.

For this last-mentioned protocol, we are in the preliminary stages, that is to say gathering documents and statistical data, above all on the trade exchange between Senegal and Gambia.

[Question] It seems that this is the protocol likely to pose the most problems, and then it also appears that this is the one arousing the most public interest. It is not in fact unusual to hear questions about when the customs barriers will be eliminated.

[Answer] To say that this is the most difficult protocol--I don't think so. Perhaps it will be the longest, because it involves the most problems to the extent that the two states belong to different monetary zones, and also insofar as it is a question of two different economic systems and all of this must be reconciled. Getting all the data together may take longer, but the negotiations should not drag on, because we are accustomed to negotiations between Gambians and Senegalese. The first protocols gave us the spirit in which negotiations should be pursued, which is one of friendship and brotherhood, according to the instructions of the two chiefs of state. Thus in my view, what may take a long time is gathering the elements on which the negotiations must be based, and not the negotiations themselves.

[Question] What advantages will each state enjoy thanks to the establishment of an economic and monetary union, in your opinion?

[Answer] Assessing the advantages seems to me a little difficult, but in principle, when an economic and monetary union is created, it is first of all to bring the economic policies of the partners into line, along with their development policies and their activities to implement these policies. Similarly, if a monetary union is created, there will no longer be exchange problems. On the West African level, a clearinghouse was established in Freetown, and its operation is posing a certain number of problems. With Gambia and Senegal, it will no longer be necessary to utilize this clearinghouse, which will further facilitate the trade flow. It should perhaps be added that the monetary union will also contribute to reconciling the development policies, since currency is a tool of development.

[Question] We would like to go back to the protocols already signed, to learn what their fate will be. What use is made of a protocol once signed? What is the status of the implementation of those already in existence?

[Answer] If two states sign an agreement, it is in order to work together to achieve common goals. If for example you take the protocol on the coordination of the foreign policies of the two confederated states, we have begun through the Secretariat General to ask the states about their positions on this or that international problem, with regard to Africa and also on the regional and subregional levels. This is because in order to harmonize things, they must first be understood. We are in the phase of identifying the foreign policies of the two states. It is on the basis of this identification that we can launch the process of bringing them into harmony.

[Question] What is the status with regard to the protocols on defense and security?

[Answer] With regard to defense, there are as you know military units which were originally Senegalese but are in Gambia and have become Senegambian. Then the Senegalese army is also participating in the training and staffing of Gambian units. Thus we have a beginning of integration of the forces. But this integration will advance further when we have set up the budget of the Confederation. In fact, it is planned that this budget will include a certain number of measures for the establishment and the quartering of these confederal units, their assignment and their equipment and supplies.

[Question] For the man in the street, the Confederation only exists when the cabinet and the parliament of the Confederation meet. Now it appears that the Secretariat has been functioning for at least 4 months. Can you explain to us what its mission is?

[Answer] It should be said first of all that if the public is not familiar with the Secretariat, it is because this is not one of the Confederation institutions. It is but a body for implementation and coordination serving the institutions of the Confederation, to wit the offices of the president and vice president of the Confederation. Thus the Secretariat is not in contact with the people, you might say.

Then if the man in the street says that the Confederation only exists when the Council of Ministers or the Assembly of the Confederation meet, this is not entirely correct, because between the meetings of the cabinet and the parliament, the Secretariat is at work, if only for the implementation of the protocols which have been signed. I have told you that there are activities in progress both in Dakar and in Banjul with a view to the integration of the armed and security forces, the reconciliation of the policies in the foreign affairs sector, and the preparation of future negotiations.

At No 13 Rue Leblanc, there is a building on which the paint is still fresh. A plaque in English and French reads "Senegambian Confederation--President of the Confederation," and then in larger letters, "Secretariat General."

It is here in these premises, equipped with brand new furnishings, which still carry the smell of the store, that the destiny of Senegambia is being forged. The Secretariat General of the Office of the Presidency of the Senegambian Confederation is in fact the pivot and nerve center. It is from this agency that execution is overseen and all of the activities of the Confederation are coordinated.

In addition to the tasks of coordination and implementation, the Secretariat also carries out a mission of design, control, research, recording, publication and information, under the authority of the secretary general. He is appointed by the president of the Confederation with the agreement of the vice-president.

The secretary general is responsible for the preparations for Council of Ministers meetings, which he attends, and for overseeing the implementation of all the decisions adopted by the president or the vice-president. "He coordinates the actions of the executive branch of the Confederation, centralizes all the proposed decisions coming from the ministries, and exerts control both with regard to the legality of the texts submitted and their conformity with the policy established by the president, in agreement with the vice-president."

These are complex tasks with many aspects to implement which the secretary general has a team of Gambian and Senegalese experts (jurists, economists, diplomats and journalists) whose working languages are English and French.

The organization of the Secretariat General is consistent with the dictates of the mission assigned to it.

Thus the Secretariat has first of all a planning bureau. It is "responsible for future studies within the framework of the dynamics of the Confederation and the implementation of the provisions of the pact and its regulatory protocols, in particular in the economic and monetary fields, in the foreign policy sector and in all other sectors in which the confederated states have agreed to exercise their authority jointly."

"On the basis of the legislation and the regulations in effect in the two states, the planning bureau must draft legislation and regulations suitable for the Confederation."

"Within the framework of supervision of the implementation of the decisions of the president and vice-president, the design bureau is in particular responsible for studying the reports and summaries obtained from the ministerial departments, and giving the secretary general its opinion."

Then there is the juridical department. It is "responsible for studying, drafting or participating in the drafting of the documents submitted to the president. It checks on their legality. It also participates in the conception and drafting of Senegambian legislation and regulations as such, consistent with the spirit of the pact of the Confederation and its regulatory protocols."

The administrative and financial management of the personnel in the department of the Secretariat General and the institutions of the Confederation is the responsibility of the general administrative department.

There also is a translation and interpreting department which "provides or checks on the translation of texts and documents received or produced by the departments of the Confederation."

This department must make available to the authorities or the agents of the Confederation the personnel and equipment they may need for their work.

Last but not least, the press, information and documentation department is called upon to play a major role in the work of building the confederation.

This department, which is responsible for liaison with the Gambian, Senegalese and foreign press services, and providing information to the president and vice-president, must above all contribute to spreading the ideals of the confederation and educating the people.

Plans call for the publication of a Confederation news bulletin for distribution to Senegalese and Gambian administrative departments, press organs, the diplomatic missions accredited to Banjul, Dakar, etc.

These are the main structures of the Secretariat General, which has functioned since the second half of the month of June in its premises on Rue Leblanc.

These premises are, moreover, temporary. The Secretariat, which is expected to increase in size as the Confederation develops, already lacks space enough to accommodate the various departments. And there are plans for transferring the headquarters.

Awaiting the establishment of the budget for the Confederation, the Secretariat General is functioning on the basis of an advance granted by the government of Senegal.

[Question] What is the status of the Secretariat? Does it enjoy diplomatic privilege?

[Answer] We cannot enjoy diplomatic status because we are on the territory of Senegambia. We are at home. Once again, the Secretariat is not a Senegambian institution, but a department of the office of the president. If this office had diplomatic status, so would the Secretariat. That goes without saying.

[Question] Since it is hoped that the Confederation is but one stage, when do you think that the federal stage will be reached?

[Answer] This depends a great deal on many things, you see. It depends on the will of the president and the vice president, and then on the desires of the two governments. It depends above all on the desires of the Senegambian people themselves. For the two chiefs of state, and this must be stressed, are absolutely committed to respecting the popular will. Thus nothing will be done which would go against the will of the Senegambian people.

[Question] Would this mean a referendum, for example?

[Answer] Why not, if that is necessary.

[Question] What are your relations with the Senegalese and Gambian administrations?

[Answer] For the time being, relations are excellent. I have had the opportunity to meet a certain number of Senegalese government officials, naturally, but also Gambian officials who are working within the context of the Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat. Thus our relations with the two administrations are excellent. This enables me to resolve certain problems rapidly.

[Question] Have you contemplated activities designed to interest the public more in what is being done on the level of the Confederation?

[Answer] Yes, because I believe that the public is the main party involved in the Confederation. The first activity would be to make the Confederation and its spirit better known. Then we must get the support of the people for this idea of a reunion of the Gambian and Senegalese peoples. These peoples are the beneficiaries. One can do nothing enduring without their participation.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, precisely the complaint one hears most often is that the Confederation is a matter of the chiefs of state or the two governments.

[Answer] I do not agree. This is a complaint which is not well-founded. The two chiefs of state are doing nothing more, once again, than implementing the will of the two peoples. They will never do anything which goes against this popular will.

[Question] At the same time, you head the permanent Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat. Don't the two structures duplicate each other? Isn't one likely to cease to exist to the benefit of the other?

[Answer] There is no duplication between the two bodies, because they do not function in the same field. The role of the Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat is to guarantee the coordination of all cooperation between Senegal and Gambia. Since its establishment, the Confederation has covered certain sectors of this cooperation. Those covered by the Confederation will be gradually removed from the range of activities of the permanent Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat. But since the Confederation is newly established and is not functioning as yet in an entirely regular fashion, it relies somewhat on the permanent Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat to pursue certain activities. Thus there is no duplication. There is instead harmonious cohabitation. If the Confederation succeeds in covering all of the sectors of cooperation between Senegal and Gambia, the permanent Senegalese-Gambian Secretariat will perhaps no longer have a reason to exist.

5157

CSO: 3419/213

REASONS FOR DECLINE IN COMPLAINTS AGAINST USURERS NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 94, 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by S. Haidara: "Habdou Is Looking for Plaintiffs"]

[Text] What has happened to the "thousands" of Senegalese, victims of the worst of man's scourges in his unabated desire to become ever-richer--usury? A short while back the entire country was in an upheaval. Usury, a practice the roots of which intertwine with those of the mercantile society, was considered the great discovery of the century. It had captured everyone's minds, fed all discussions and mobilized the national police throughout the territory.

Arrests were made throughout the country, thus offering our judges in the interior a break from humdrum cases. Some sentences were quickly passed, followed by silence.

The silence was so thick that people began to ask themselves if the "war on usurers" pompously proclaimed by LE SOLEIL had not been a joke. Actually, if there had been any war, so far it had caused little damage. For, in addition to a dozen or so guys pinned down in the various areas, no more than 21 people were detained in Cap-Vert. Some 15 others who had been apprehended were released after a while for lack of "serious and relevant indications," in police terminology.

Since then, the Cap-Vert brigade has been idle for the good reason that it mounts its operations on the basis of properly filed complaints by citizens and that for some time now there have been no plaintiffs.

Therefore, two hypotheses may be considered: either the usurers in Cap-Vert were not as numerous as public opinion, influenced by the press, imagined; or else, their alleged victims, after having petitioned Habdou in anger, realized better the boomerang which their step could create and decided, consequently, to cool their anger.

Specifically, these gentlemen are expecting of the law to invalidate all declarations of voluntary assignments of pay, pensions and salaries through which their torturers have entrapped them in something like a huge cobweb.

Indeed, the courts can pass such a decision based on Articles 381 and 571 (Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3) of Decree No 76-1,081 dated 19 October 1976, which amends the civil procedure code.

The first of these articles establishes the normal amounts which could be garnished, the excess of which becomes usurious. The second article sets the norms governing the determination and execution of declarations of voluntary assignments of pay, pensions and salaries.

A step such as this one, efficiently applied, would unquestionably help the victims of the usurers to catch their breath.

However, it would inevitably create a precedent which will hardly affect the usurers alone.

Indeed, if as we read somewhere most of the victims are teachers, followed by policemen, white-collar workers and, finally, blue-collar workers, we fail to see by what kind of miracle their fate could improve or how they could avoid falling into the same traps which had lured them, as a last resort, to the usurers with the perfect knowledge of what was in store for them.

Therefore, these unfortunate people who will find themselves once again with a knife on their throats as a result of a baptism, a marriage, a death, a pilgrimage or God knows what else, all we can do is wish them good luck!

It is a fact that they will not be able to appeal to Habdou. Although president of the republic, he is not a dispenser of charity. The situation is such that he himself is forced to impose additional sacrifices to people with a small income or none at all. Therefore, no hope there.

The only salvation, as always, will be to turn to the usurers who will certainly not fail this time to extract even Draconian measures than in the past and not available to everyone at that. These steps will benefit no more than an infinitesimal minority of trusted people, while the majority will be abandoned to their own devices.

In all likelihood these are the thoughts which have cooled the zeal of many victims in filing denunciations and seeking amicable arrangements with their executioners who, in turn, would like to avoid at all cost the repercussions of a trial.

5157

CSO: 3419/226

WORKING OF MIFERSO PROJECT REVISED DOWNWARD

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 15 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Jacques Lacotte, AFP correspondent]

[Text] The largest mining project in Senegal, the exploitation of the La Faleme iron mines (eastern Senegal), is to be reduced in scope as a result of the situation in the European metallurgical sector and the expectation for the 1990s.

In fact, the technical committee of the Eastern Senegal Iron Mines Company (MIFERSO) has just decided at a meeting in Dakar that a new study of the project is needed, with a view to the launching of more limited production or a slowdown in the production increase.

The committee met with representatives of lenders and potential consumers, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, the EEC, Japan and the World Bank, in addition to the MIFERSO officials and Senegalese and European experts.

The feasibility study made in 1981 by the French Geological and Mineral Prospecting Office (BRGM) and the Krupp Industries (FRG) was approved by the Senegalese government last April.

It described the existence in the extreme southwestern part of Senegal of major ore deposits with a high iron content, assessing the volume at 337 million tons of known reserves and an equal quantity of probable reserves in rich hematites and magnetic ores.

Taking favorable exploitation conditions into account, the profitability report predicted an annual production of 12 million tons destined basically for European consumers, beginning in 1990, the year when a recovery in the international iron market is expected.

However, the meeting of the technical committee of the MIFERSO brought out the difficulty the European market would have in absorbing 12 million tons per year of ore coming from a new African mine by 1990.

The technical committee therefore requested that a study be made with a view to reducing investments, in particular in railroad and port infrastructures, while nonetheless guaranteeing the future development of the project.

The investments originally planned came to about \$1 billion, including \$770 million for the building of an ore port near Dakar and a new railroad.

This study, to last 6 months, the cost of which is estimated at \$50 million CFA francs, will be financed by the French Aid and Cooperation Fund. At the same time, the mine operators expected to participate, the West German Exploration Und Bergbau company and the French COFRAMINES company will have to draft and submit to the MIFERSO a proposed operational contract for exploitation.

Representatives of the Italian government and economic interests, for their part, have announced their readiness to participate in preliminary port and railroad plans.

The representatives of the FRG have linked the revision of their earlier decision not to make supplementary commitments to a recovery in the metallurgical situation.

In fact, observers note, the investment problem is still not resolved. The MIFERSO capital (180 million CFA francs) is currently shared by the Senegalese state (28.6 percent) and the SREM (a branch of the French BRGM), Krupp GMBH and the Japanese Kanematsu Goshu company, each with 23.8 percent.

The low current level of iron prices has thus far hindered the adoption of decisions by international bodies or companies which are the traditional lenders to Senegal to which the MIFERSO applied (World Bank, EEC, the French CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation], the Saudi and Kuwaiti Fund, and the Arab BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] and IDB [Islamic Development Bank]).

However, despite the current economic difficulties, Senegal is relying on its political stability to compensate for these uncertainties.

For Senegal, which can only rely on peanuts, phosphates and fishing to guarantee survival with difficulty, this project could play the role of a motive force for its industrialization, with the immediate effect of creating 3300 jobs and improving its trade balance.

5157

CSO: 3419/213

MAURITANIAN OPPOSITION TO XEN DIKE CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 29 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Mouhamadou M. Diop: "Has Mauritania Asked Senegal To Stop the Works?"]

[Text] We were pleased to write in Issue No 64 of TAKUSAAN about the promptness with which the Senegalese government had decided to react in the face of the severe drop in the Senegal River flood this year. Thanks to the great competence of the Senegalese Army operating through its military engineers, a dike currently under construction in Xen will immediately put a stop to the excessively fast upriver extension of saline water. The fact that it is earthen does not diminish the importance of the dam project. The time of its implementation unquestionably indicates high-level importance, for the project, which was started on 27 October, will be virtually completed by the end of November.

However, a few days after the work was started, rumors spread of a Mauritanian opposition to its implementation. It was even said that the Xen earthen dam project was dropped the moment it began as a result of the strong opposition of one of the OMVS partners. The border between the two countries cuts precisely down the middle of the river. Since the latter is common property, nothing can be accomplished without a preliminary accord. This is one legal feature which legitimizes in advance any opposition voiced by a neighboring country.

The Mauritanian reaction, however, is not definitive in the least. It has never been as hostile as one could imagine. Nor does it call for putting a stop to the Xen project. Before undertaking the building of this dike, Senegal properly consulted its Mauritanian partner. The latter did give its agreement. Subsequently, however, it appears that Mauritania became somewhat more exigent and finicky, for the good reason that such a project always gives rise to worries concerning the overall consequences which could result even if all of them are beneficial.

What is certain is that such a project is of undeniable interest to both parties. The other dam, 35 kilometers downriver from Xen, is still under construction in Diama. However, it will not be completed before 1986. We know that Diama will also be an antisaline dam of a permanent nature, for it is being built of concrete, whereas a project such as Xen, however useful it may be, is merely temporary, as it is essentially made of dirt. However,

given the present circumstances, the Xen project will block both the increase in salinity and retain the waters, something which Diama will be able to accomplish a few years hence.

Consequently, the entire segment between Xen and Diama will henceforth remain saline as will the floodlands and river branches in the area. However, the saline water will not exceed these 35 kilometers. It is from this viewpoint that Mauritania would like the blocking of the backwaters on its territory, for such backwaters would necessarily be saline and, therefore, unusable for farming.

Reciprocal Advantages

As far as Senegal is concerned, it has long taken suitable measures by building along its banks small dams as part of its irrigated agriculture. A few of them could be named.

Near Saint-Louis, on the level of Dakar-Bango, three river branches (Lampsar, Gorom and Djeuss) are thus protected from salinity and continue to supply fresh water to the population. This is an advantage which Senegal enjoys compared to the Mauritanian bank, where nothing has been done to prevent salinity. Following the completion of the Xen project, the floodlands on the Mauritanian side will remain saline. However, it will be between the two dams only, i.e., in the area where the "blocking" we mentioned would have to be avoided, as a consequence of the completion of the Xen, that a rather substantial flooding of Mauritanian lands would occur by unusable, brackish waters.

We come now to the reciprocal advantages which will make this Xen dike beneficial to both partners. By blocking the sea water it will keep fresh all the water above the Xen. In other words, this will apply to virtually the entire riverbed (with the exception of the 35 kilometers in the critical zone) and will avoid saline contamination and eliminate the loss of huge amounts of water which flows into the sea. To Senegal this will mean the laborious filling of Guiers Lake and further irrigation; however, it will also provide a permanent supply of fresh water to all Mauritanian distributaries. As we pointed out, there will be permanent saline water only in the Xen-Diama stretch. This would be tolerable, being no more than a small extension in terms of the size of the riverbed which would henceforth benefit from effective protection.

Put together, all of these circumstances lead to the fact that the Xen operation, although it may seem to provide greater advantages to Senegalese irrigational farming from the fact that the initiative comes from our country, could be equally profitable to the neighboring country, for it is merely a transition necessitated by the lesser flooding.

Clearly, the reservations expressed by Nouakchott have been all too hastily interpreted as a refusal, whereas such an attitude was based on a simple concern over some technical advantages of Mauritanian interest.

Xen, which is nothing but a temporary stage, should not be abandoned because of lack of trust between the two countries. The Senegalese minister of water resources and the Mauritanian minister of equipment and transportation have already met at the Xen site and a delegation of Senegalese military technicians went to Nouakchott to pursue the discussions. In the course of these activities Mauritania called for changes in the initial dike construction plan.

In the long term, the really big dams built by the OMVS (Manantali and Diama) will take the place of these secondary projects which, however, are being planned for the sake of counterbalancing the nefarious consequences of the reduced floods. The Manantali dam will be completed 1 year after the Diama, i.e., in 1987. It is only as of then that the three OMVS members will be able to undertake the implementation of an extensive development program which will enable them, or so we hope, to become fully self-sufficient in food production.

Meanwhile, however, how will our farmers in the Sahelian hinterland survive? This is the problem which our leaders must keep thinking about in order to provide an interim solution.

5157

CSO: 3419/226

JICA TO FINANCE TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Badara Diouf]

[Text] Mr Kesuke Arita, former deputy minister of foreign affairs and now president of the Japanese Cooperation Agency (JICA), has been paying a working visit to our capital city since last Saturday.

During his stay, Mr Kesuke, along with Mr Matsuo Zawa, the head of the JICA secretariat, has had a working session with the secretary of state for technical and professional training. At the conclusion of their talk, agreement had been reached on the establishment of a technical training center to be financed by the JICA.

The president of the JICA was then received by Minister of Plan and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane, with whom he discussed the policy of cooperation between our country and the empire of the rising sun. Mr Kesuke Arita also paid a visit to the Japanese volunteer workers dispatched by the agency, who are aiding our people in the realm of market gardening and nursing care. Finally, Mr Kesuke Arita had meetings with Secretary of State for Rural Development and Fisheries Bocar Dialla. Technical cooperation issues in all sectors pertaining to fishing were taken up during these talks.

Questioned at the end of his stay about his various meetings in Dakar, Mr Kesuke Arita expressed his satisfaction with his discussions with the Senegalese authorities. "My visit to Senegal has been very useful," he said. "All of my talks with the various Senegalese authorities in the fields of technical training, international cooperation, fishing and business affairs were instructive on all levels." He added that "the JICA will intensify its cooperation in all the sectors set forth by Senegal."

Referring in conclusion to his travel impressions, Mr Kesuke Arita expressed special pleasure concerning his visit to Goree and the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa] museum, where, he stated, "African art can be seen in all its beauty and symbolism." The president of the JICA hopes moreover to subsidize an exhibit by Senegalese artists in his country.

5157

CSO: 3419/213

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS LISTED

East Burnham ARABIA in English Dec 83 pp 58-59

[Article by Qafar Munim]

[Text]

Somalia's military government has been able to stay on course as far as monetary affairs are concerned, in that salaries are paid regularly and projects continue to function despite inherent weaknesses. It is impossible, however, to assess the strength of the economy or to tell whether it is really moving towards a free market system.

When Somalia broke with the Russians in November 1977, the government retained the economic structure it inherited from its Soviet advisers. A 100 per cent devaluation in the Somali shilling was decreed in July 1981; but essential imports have been exempted from the effects of the devaluation, and the country exports too little to gain much from the change in the exchange rate. Thus, the great majority of Somalis still live at or near subsistence level.

The rate of inflation has been estimated at more than 50 per cent a year and inflationary pressure has built up for the past six years. The already feeble economy has been further weakened by corruption and black marketeering. However, the principal factor that has exacerbated Somalia's economic

problems has been the Ogaden war with Ethiopia.

According to the minister of finance, Abdullahi Ahmed Addo, the budget approved for 1983 was Somali shillings 5.18bn (\$340m). Of this, Ss 1,938m is allocated to political and security matters while Ss 2,669m is set aside for the economic sector and Ss 569m to social development. Domestic revenue is derived mostly from import, export and excise duties. Foreign grants and loans have been substantial and now come mainly from Arab and western sources.

Somalia's balance of trade deficit increased by 37 per cent in 1982, reaching Ss 586m (\$38.5m). Exports increased by 66 per cent to Ss 1.8bn (\$120m). However, imports also went up by 58 per cent, to Ss 2.4bn (\$159m). As usual, the main exports were livestock, bananas, hides and skins, and myrrh. On the import side, petroleum accounted for 41 per cent of the total and food 23 per cent.

There was a sharp increase in imports at the end of 1981 and beginning of last year. This trend was reversed in the following three quarters. Imports fell sharply and exports also appear to have shot up. This is due to the devaluation of the shilling from Ss 6.3 to Ss 15.2 to the dollar in the middle of 1981. As a result of this, Somalia's balance of trade improved.

Improvement was also brought about by a large increase in SDR allocation following agreement on a second IMF standby credit of \$65m, approved on July 12, 1982. This may help the balance of payments for a while, but the fact remains that Somalia's export markets and level of production are increasingly vulnerable.

Livestock: The economy is based on agriculture, much of it the rearing of livestock, which supports more than two-thirds of the population and contributes over 70 per cent of total export earnings. Economic strains imposed first by drought and then by war have hit Somalia's substantial livestock resources.

The major markets for livestock exports were always those of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. However, recent competition has put Somalia's chances of marketing its livestock in jeopardy. Both Australia and New Zealand are now able to offer better packaging and punctual delivery. Animal byproducts (particularly

hides and skins) have not been properly used or efficiently marketed.

Bananas: Deep concern is expressed about banana exports. Somalia's traditional export of bananas to Italy is under threat. Production has slumped in recent years, largely because of government pricing policy, and Somalia's preferential position in the Italian market is also under attack.

Italy has long provided preferences to Somali bananas against those from other suppliers and this has recently been enshrined in the Lome Convention. However, West Germany and the Benelux countries have no preferential links with particular banana suppliers (unlike the UK and France) and are reported to have imported Central American bananas, some of which are then redirected to Italy.

Another problem is the new system of issuing import licences in Italy. Until recently, licences were issued monthly but they are now issued quarterly. This move favours big companies which import bananas from Central America. It is reported that the consumption tax on Somali bananas is to be equated with those on banana imports from other regions.

The Somali minister of trade, Muhammad Jama Omar, has visited the European Commission to express Somalia's concern at these measures. As a result, the Commission decided in March this year to continue monitoring banana imports into the UK and Italy from sources other than the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries that have signed the Lome Convention. However, such surveillance, vague as it is, may not safeguard the position of Somali bananas in the Italian market.

Oil exploration: A number of major international oil companies are prospecting in Somalia. The general feeling is that there are oil and other mineral resources yet to be discovered. Last year the deadline for companies

presenting proposals for oil exploration contracts was extended. A number of petroleum companies expressed interest during a presentation held in Houston, Texas, and the Somali government allowed more time for companies to draft proposals.

Somalia is not short of natural resources but needs a well-thought-out programme to exploit them. The country has one of the longest coasts in Africa, second only to South Africa. The landscape is extremely complex and contains some of the highest peaks and lowest valleys in the continent. Eight per cent of the agricultural land would suffice to feed Somalia's people. However, at present, Somalia is a deficit nation and most of its people live at subsistence level. The reason why such a relatively large country remains poor is not difficult to imagine - Somalia's resources remain unexploited.

In 1981 a five-year plan for 1982-86 was published. Total public investment was forecast at Ss 12.5bn. Of this, a considerable amount is expected to be financed from foreign sources. The main beneficiary of the plan is the agricultural sector which has been earmarked for 30 per cent of total investment. Industry and mining will get 25 per cent, as will transport. The plan aims for an annual rate of growth of 2.3 per cent for agriculture and 4.7 per cent for other sectors.

This annual rate of growth is not insignificant considering that plan targets normally overshoot actual growth. Early in the 1970s, the government set 1980 as its target for self-sufficiency in basic food stuffs. That objective has not been realised. Grain production reached 410,000 tonnes in 1982, an increase of 11 per cent on 1981. The Somali ministry of agriculture hopes that the country will be self-sufficient in grain by 1986 with an estimated annual output of 640,000 tonnes. At present, the country imports more than 100,000 tonnes of food every year and grain imports cost \$33m in 1982.

Foreign Trade:

(Somali Shillings/millions)

	1981			1982		
	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr
Exports	153.0	382.0	594.5	341.9	190.9	898.9
Livestock	131.1	364.0	538.9	269.9	206.5	815.8
Bananas	1.4	9.3	29.0	32.4	34.5	37.7
Imports cif	270.1	154.5	618.7	691.5	528.6	367.3
Balance	-117.1	227.5	-24.2	-349.6	-337.7	531.6

CSO: 3400/401

BRIEFS

EXILED WRITER CONDEMNS REGIME--Nuruddin Farah, a Somali novelist and an outstanding critic of military dictatorships in Africa, is a writer whose anger and despair over his country's situation should find more powerful echoes. He has constantly condemned the regime of General Siyad Barre for tyrannies it has committed both in the name of Islam and socialism. "I see my writing," he says, "as an alternative to the propaganda that the state machinery produces." His most recent novels are all concerned with life under dictatorships. While *Sweet and Sour Milk* (1979) tells the story of those who refuse to compromise, *Sardines* (1981) is about those who do. Nuruddin Farah's latest book *Close Sesame*, concerns the eroding influence of patriarchy in society. It was due to be published as Arabia went to press. [Excerpts] [East Burnham ARABIA in English Dec 83 p 69]

CSO: 3400/401

SIDE EFFECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM DISCUSSED

Coloreds Urged To Approve Referendum

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 4 Nov 83 p 12

[Editorial: "And Now for the Second Stage"]

[Text] With a decidedly "yes" vote in favor of the new constitution the white voters of South Africa have subscribed to the necessity of reform.

The result is also a definite motion of confidence in those who are leading this reform, namely, the Nationalist Party and the government.

Even the Transvaal rural districts, which are traditionally conservative, contributed their part. The small majority of "no" votes in the Pietersburg district should seriously provide food for thought to the Conservative Party. After yesterday it can no longer claim a mandate for an opposition on the basis of its policy.

The same applies to the Progressive Federal Party with reference to the results in urban centers.

The message to the government is clear. This was not a hesitant "yes," but a vote in favor of speedier reform and a mandate needed by Prime Minister P.W. Botha and his government.

For the government it is now forward on the road to reform without having to look over its shoulder to Mayfair and Waterberg, because, as appropriately emphasized in the referendum campaign, this is not a point of destination, but a point of departure.

Two immediate tasks now await the government.

If it is to have a complete mandate it must also have the support of the coloreds and Indians. In the weeks ahead it must, by words and deeds, make it possible for Alan Hendricks and Amichand Rajbansi to also obtain the support of their followers in following the road which has now been taken.

Yesterday white voters stretched out their hands to the coloreds and Indians. If this gesture is rejected then incalculable damage will be done. The hands

of the Conservative Party and of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, which were rejected yesterday, will be strengthened.

The second task, which is just as important, is to talk with black leaders about the future of the urban blacks and the self governing national states.

The referendum campaign has led to a strong front of black opposition supported by five leaders of selfgoverning states in addition to Transkei. Opposition also from churches, trade unions and the United Democratic Front.

This situation cannot be left unattended. The bad feeling which has been sown, by implying that the government is going for an alliance with the coloreds and Indians in the form of an anti-black front, must be undone.

There is only one way to achieve this: dialog, negotiation, resulting in a just setup for the blacks which is acceptable to responsible and moderate leaders.

The task of white voters was not finished on Wednesday. The government will be needing continuous support by word, deed and disposition.

Buthlezi's Threats Unrealistic

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 Nov 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Threats Do not Work"]

[Text] We want to accept the situation that, under the emotional pressure of the moment, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi overreacted in his commentary on the results of last week's referendum.

But he is an influential leader and therefore a far reaching statement such as the one he has made cannot be ignored.

We are of the opinion that he has done damage to himself and to his political influence by allying himself politically with Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and the Progressive Federal Party. The tremendous "yes" vote victory in Natal is in part a counterreaction of the whites to his threats.

We fear that his threat about concluding a politically opportunistic marriage with the banned African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) will be doing him further damage and will be curtailing his influence.

If the referendum result in Natal proves one thing then this is that the whites are more receptive to persuasion for collaboration than to threats. Chief Minister Buthelezi should take note of this.

We want to ascribe his threats with respect to the ANC and PAC to a momentary passion rather than to a demonstratively deficient insight.

The reality of the situation is that Mr Buthelezi is just as dependent on the protection of the South African Armed Forces as we are. He is also dependent on the South African economy.

He cannot be unaware of the misfortunes of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and to top it all that one is now in jail.

An alliance with the ANC and PAC (if they accept him) will even deny him a short-lived premiership over South Africa which Bishop Muzorewa held over Rhodesia--that is, if they were to succeed in their objective.

Mr Buthelezi cannot be unaware of the fact that the Third World, with its majority vote in the United Nations and in the Organization for Africa Unity, recognizes the ANC and not him.

He should also be reconciling himself with the reality that the white South African (and other important population groups in the country) will not and will never agree to the one-man-one-vote order of things in a unitary state.

But this is not the only or justifiable way at all.

There are other ways and other possibilities for bringing about justice for everybody in our country. The government is extending its hand to the black man for collaborating in the achievement of this very goal.

Chief Minister Buthelezi owes it to himself and to his people not to refuse this hand with emotional and self-frustrating threats.

More Proselytizing Necessary

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 6 Nov 83 p 14

[Editorial: "A Great Task"]

[Text] This week there was indeed a tremendous "yes" vote; however the success achieved does not relieve the advocates of the constitution from the duty of continuing on with the work of proselytizing.

RAPPORT's opinion polling, undertaken by Mark and Menings in September, was extremely close to the correct outcome. It indicates that the referendum campaign in itself was sooner a stimulant of enthusiasm among supporters than it was a persuader of a great number of people.

Nevertheless it would be wrong to minimize the role of the campaign itself when it comes to cultivating and educating people. Many "yes" voters must have learned what it was all about in the process and as a result they must have felt more motivated. Inner conviction is always and enduring motivation.

However, even among the "yes" voters there must be people who do not yet have this inner conviction about the necessity of the new constitution. If they are not reached and enlightened about the future order of things they could easily get cold feet if times become difficult or perhaps stormy.

Not even those who voted "no" can be left to themselves. There must be thousands of "no" voters who succumbed to the misleading and hypocritical

talk of far-right leaders, but who, with the necessary persuasive action and cultivation will give their support to what is right for whites and coloreds.

Therefore we must go on uninterruptedly to unmask the leaders of the far right and the far left for what they are: people who present unrealities based on ill conceived hypotheses and wishful thinking as a practical policy. In connection with this Dr A.P. Treurnicht can be mentioned as an example.

Success Fraught With Difficulties

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 6 Nov 83 p 15

[Article by Louis Oosthysen: "The Entire Aspect of South Africa's Policy Changed"]

[Text] The overwhelmingly positive answer given by the voters in the referendum to the question of putting into practice the Constitution of 1983 could change the entire aspect of South African policy. Thus this also applies to the political parties which will have to gather the fruits of the viewpoints they have professed. In this article Louis Oosthysen presents his views on this matter.

Nobody can doubt that the referendum has changed the entire aspect of South African policy. The new order has immediately taken shape. Whatever could have still been valid last week has no more substance now.

Political parties which are opposing the new order will have to change their tune now and must accept the point of departure that the voters want a change.

Although the referendum campaign was conducted free of party-politic ties, the result must nevertheless be calculated in political terms. The viewpoints assumed by leaders of political parties in the course of the campaign cannot be detached from the consequences which the result will have on the parties.

These consequences can be far-reaching.

The Conservative Party (KP) and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) are the ones that find themselves in a fix. Whatever these two parties were saying up to Tuesday night (I refer in particular to Dr A.P. Treurnicht that evening in Pretoria) proved to be outdated within 48 hours and no longer mattered. The bottom has fallen from under their agreements.

The Homeland

Let's start with the KP. The basis of that party's policy is that of a colored homeland, because it wants to assign political rights to these people within their own jurisdictional spheres--or whatever name they want to assign to that.

Two thirds of the voters have rejected that. What does that party have to offer now? The KP has no other choice than to abandon that idea. Thus it

can do nothing more than to present itself as the protector of white people and it can play this role only by making a background uproar while others are doing the foundation work; this is because it has no alternative policy. This points to a road that goes nowhere.

All of the KP's agitation has led to nothing. It cannot talk of real countrywide support and it cannot prove that it made progress where it thought it had strength. It is significant that the "no" majority in his so-called power basis, the Pietersburg District, was less than the total number of votes which Dr Treurnicht was able to draw to himself in the Waterberg interim election.

A current computation by experts indicated that the KP/HNP (Herstigte National Party) combination had about 22 percent support among the voters. Now that the voters have overwhelmingly voted in favor of the new constitution it can be expected that support for the far-right will diminish significantly.

Slabbert

The same experts figure that the PFP (Progressive Federal Party) viewpoints hardly got 11 percent of support. Admittedly a given number of people could end up voting differently in a general election, but many of them would argue that their leaders failed to give them the right kind of leadership in the referendum. They can also feel obliged to give the new order, for which they voted, a reasonable chance, and then vote in favor of the government.

If the government suggests more reasonable proposals with respect to the blacks aspirations then the PFP could be dealt a blow from which it will not be able to recover.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert must be blamed for the fact that his people do not wish to follow him. At the start of his leadership he presented himself as being different than he actually is. People did not realize this, but actually he is a part of the PFP left wing. They are now starting to realize this.

His idealistic comrades are not to be found in the ranks of English business people who supported the PFP in protest against the inability of the Nationalist Party of those days to bring about desirable reforms. No. In general he wanted to link up with world idealists, namely, those who are to be found on the eastern coast of the US. Just take a look as to who are the people playing a role in his well known book.

Packet

Dr Slabbert sought to link up with people who could well identify a problem, but then proceeded to seek a solution by putting together a packet of ideological points of departure and methods within which the problem must be resolved. Usually this sounded very nice in conference rooms and symposia, but this often neglected political realities such as cultural differences between people and the centuries old inclination to group loyalties.

Usually idealists brand this sort of human reaction as things out of the bush, as elements which hinder them from resolving the world's problems in accordance with their own taste. So these are not taken into consideration...

Consequently Dr Slabbert, Dr Alex Boraine, Mrs Helen Suzman and other comrades have proceeded to shift the power basis of the PFP from reality to ideology. To put this in a symbolic way: The power basis of the PFP has been shifted from Mainstreet to Hammanskraal where so many useless symposia have already been held. The PFP will be paying dearly for this.

The New Republic Party (NRP) came out strong from the referendum. There are many more people who support its approach than is indicated by its representation in Parliament. The above mentioned experts figure that about 70 percent of the English speakers voted in favor of the constitution. Further political developments can therefore lead to greater support for the NRP, because so many English speakers evidently like its realism.

Thus the entire referendum campaign has had a leaching effect. There is no doubt that the Nationalist Party came out best from the campaign. At least it has the assurance that two thirds of the voters support it in its reforming process and this includes 60 percent of the Afrikaaners.

This provides cause for jubilation, but hopefully this will not stop there. The government ought not allow the opportunity offered to it by this great support to slip through its fingers.

The Best

It is interesting to note the fact that when Mr John Vorster proposed reform plans for approval in the general elections of 1977 he also got support from 66 percent of the voters. Unfortunately the chance for moving vigorously forward was lost, because, on the one hand, he hesitated over the possibility that the Nationalist Party would split again under his leadership, and on the other hand, because key people within his own inner circle left him with that information scandal.

Freeway

On several occasions where Mr P.W. Botha appeared in public during the last several weeks he pointed out that the new constitution represents the freeway to the future. He should, by all means, be the person who must see to it that this freeway traffic is maintained at a sustained speed. This is not going to be easy.

One could correctly say that the following 2 to 5 years are going to represent the most important period in Mr Botha's public career. Both successes and failures in what is going to be undertaken will be depending on his initiative. As a first step he should not be turning to the negative votes of North Transvaal and to certain spots in Pretoria, for then he will be losing the support of well-meaning people--and nobody wins in their place.

Ipington

These will be challenging, but difficult years. His symbolic freeway will be full of potholes and ramps. But the voters have given him the momentum for overcoming the resistance of these potholes and ramps.

Since the memorable address of 1979 at Uppington, where he undertook the way toward reform, he and members of his government have taken along many people who have put their hopes in the government.

No matter how difficult it will be this road must be taken. The voters have indicated that this is what they want and therefore they will support him in that endeavor.

7964

CSO: 3401/19

REFERENDUM COMMENTS, EXPECTATIONS ASSESSED

Expectations for Future Assessed

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Nov 83 p 12

[Editorial: "No Short Cuts"]

[Text] The time period of a decade and longer has passed behind us in which the foundation has been laid slowly and laboriously for the new system that was just approved in the referendum. Even before that system for whites, coloreds and Indians can get off the ground in practice, the next big question on the agenda is being looked at with new urgency: the political development of blacks.

The special cabinet committee considering the matter met yesterday for the first time since the referendum. During the referendum campaign, government spokesmen emphasized that the new constitution does not exclude black political development, and there is certainly no better time than now to begin giving attention to this.

Although the fact that the government is viewing this as a matter of high priority is to be welcomed, there are clear and noticeable signs that certain authorities and persons want to raise excessively high expectations about developments even in the short run--and they do this certainly not for the sake of the government.

The danger of high expectations is obvious: it can only be followed by disappointment. A realization of the extent of the problem should eliminate all thoughts of quick success formulas.

The government has shown that it is pursuing reform, but the last 10 years have hopefully also shown that one must start at the beginning in that process; unfortunately, there are no short cuts!

Conservative Party Members Comment

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Nov 83 p 2

[Article: "PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Members Almost All Voted Yes"]

[Text] The majority of yes-votes in Wednesday's referendum came as an unexpected shock to the Conservative Party [KP], according to conversations conducted by BEELD with various members of parliament from that party yesterday.

Dr Connie Mulder, a shadow leader of the KP, said, "The outcome is not as we expected. However, this is not the end. This is just the beginning. Our objection is that the law cannot work in practice. The government must take it upon itself to prove that it will indeed work in practice.

"If it doesn't work, the disappointed Nationalists who voted today will distance themselves from them in groups. Then, we will win the following election, become the strongest party in the white chamber, and rectify the matter from that position of power," he said.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, member of parliament from Lichtenburg and unofficial deputy leader of the KP, said, "If you take into consideration the predominance of one-sided propaganda in Afrikaans newspaper press and on radio and television, then the majority should have been much larger than what it is. Therefore, it is significant that with such a vehement, unbalanced communication struggle the outcome is still what it is."

Mr Frank le Roux, member of parliament from Brakpan, who is viewed as influential in the KP caucus, said that he believes that the Progressives almost all voted yes. "I believe that 600,000 of the no-votes were cast by Conservatives, and we thus have a solid foundation on which we can further build."

Dr Willie Snyman, member of parliament from Pietersburg, said that the KP won in the North over the NP [National Party], PFP and NRP [New Republic Party]. The leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, was not convincing, and it is clear that most no-votes were Conservative. The outcome in Pretoria and the Transvaal rural districts shows that the Conservatives are strong there. "The KP will continue on the constitutional path towards taking over the government."

Mr Koos van der Merwe, member of parliament from Jeppe, said "It is clear that the NP won with massive PFP support. The 34 percent who voted no were as a rule Conservative." Those who voted no form a unit, while the NP is going to be hard put to accommodate the aspirations of the masses who voted yes for the new system.

He also believes that much will be required from the PFP in order not to disappear as a political party.

Mrs Bessie Scholtz, member of parliament from Germiston District, said that she expected a larger no-vote, but "the ANC tale in which the KP is connected

with the ANC--which is a reprehensible tale--scared people very much. This had a fair impact."

She believes that more people will vote KP once they see that coloreds and Indians are indeed admitted into the cabinet, "because many people do not yet know that coloreds can get into the cabinet."

Mr Willie van der Merwe, member of parliament from Meyerton, said, "We did not expect such a large yes-majority."

He also says that Progressives voted yes in large numbers, up to 70 percent. When it was pointed out that Progressive leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert himself thinks that approximately 30 percent of his supporters voted yes, Mr Van der Merwe said that a Progressive member of parliament told him that 50 percent of all Progressives voted yes.

On cooperation with the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], Mr Van der Merwe said that the possibility is good. "It is not our leader who is the stumbling block. Our leader's proposals were reasonable." A procedure for cooperation will indeed be found, Mr Van der Merwe said.

Referendum and the Future

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Dawie: "Constitution: Means to an End"]

[Text] The referendum has provided the prime minister and his government with an overwhelming mandate.

Mr Botha is of course completely aware of this. This is why he could say so calmly at his press conference that he is acting from a position of power.

Framework

But in all modesty, he will realize better than anyone that, in the critical circumstances of today, an even greater responsibility has been imposed on him.

The people who voted for the new constitution did not only vote for the words on a document. Putting the constitution into operation is no end in and of itself; it is the means to an end: the renewal of South Africa. And what will become of it depends primarily on Mr Botha. He has the power. What is he going to do with it?

High expectations have been awakened as to everything that can be brought about within the framework of the new constitution, and expectations which are not to some extent fulfilled are among the most explosive political elements.

All Citizens

By nature, there will be an abundance of ideas on what must now be done. Some may agree; others will diverge widely. All of them cannot be carried out.

The task of Mr Botha and his government will be to define realistic priorities. And to reconcile conflicting interests. This is what South African policy will consist of in the future, to an ever increasing degree. It is very different from the policy of the past, and much more difficult.

It is a policy that will have to be perpetrated not only by the government, but by all citizens of South Africa--not the least of all by those who are now about to step up to active politics, the coloreds and the Indians. Just as great a responsibility rests with them as with whites.

Fabrications

In a certain sense, the Conservative Party and the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] have made it easier for the government to move forward with pluck. It can be safely assumed that the government will not contemplate doing everything that those people have precariously envisioned.

With all those far-fetched forebodings, they could claim victory in only one electoral area. Fewer people can be stirred up against reality than against their fabrications.

On the other hand, the hardest demands for the most radical change will now come from precisely those leftist elements who, in line with the Conservative Party and the HNP, did their best to make any change at all impossible.

Hope

Incidentally, it was striking that Dr Treurnicht, in his commentary on the outcome, appropriated all the no-votes in directing his hope for the future to the "700,000 votes" cast against the constitution. It is only someone like him who can set about to do things like that.

It is a general complaint that in the past "too little" has been done and things have moved "too slowly." Many voted yes in the hope that it will be different in the future. That hope must not be disappointed, but it will be good to keep in mind the old bit of Afrikaner wisdom that warns against everything that involves a "too."

The government's day-to-day task is to maintain the equilibrium, something which people in our circumstances value. It is a formidable task. Those who exaggerate so easily by shifting the emphasis to one side or the other can thank their lucky stars that they are not called to choose between the two every day.

Numbers

Having said all this, the fact remains that most people in South Africa are looking forward to a new day. In one respect this new day has already dawned at the ballot box, where the language barrier in South African politics has been broken.

For too long, political differences in this country, even when they have had nothing to do with language, have been determined by the difference in language. Speakers of Afrikaans and English have now stood together in large numbers in a matter of fundamental concern without violating necessary party connections.

This creates an exciting outlook which can become even more expansive as other population groups are involved more and more as well.

Next Parliamentary Sessions

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 28 Oct 83 p 14

[Article by Andre Brink: "New System Not In Effect Until 1985"]

[Text] South Africa's new political system for whites, coloreds and Indians will probably not go into effect properly until 1985, although the new president will be elected next year.

Everything depends, however, on what the outcome of Wednesday's referendum for white voters is going to be, and afterwards the opinions of coloreds and Indians must be sounded out as well.

DIE VOLKSBLAD has learned from a good source that it is not anticipated that the new system will take effect before June or July 1984. Also, next year's session of Parliament will not, as much speculation allows, consist of an initial short session--only for whites--followed by a later long session of the new Parliament.

Indications are that the last session of the exclusively white Parliament--the fourth session of the seventh Parliament--will be a normal session which will convene until around June 1984.

DIE VOLKSBLAD has been shown that it will be impractical to hold a short session in which only a partial budget is approved and to let the main budget hold over until later in the new year when the new system will go into effect.

The expectation is that the white Parliament will be dissolved in June and that the new Parliament will subsequently be called together for a short session in order to elect the president and speaker. At the moment it is not anticipated that the new Parliament will deal with legislation in its first short session.

The first full session of Parliament will thus begin in 1985, and at this stage there is still great uncertainty about how long the sessions will be in the future than they are now, and that Parliament will in fact sit in Capetown the whole year.

Committees

Among other things, the possibility is being considered of having Parliament sit for only 3 days a week and letting the members of parliament return to their constituencies for the rest of the week.

On the days when Parliament does not sit, the standing committees--which will play a very important consensus-seeking role in the new system--can have a chance to do their work.

One other possibility is to split up the session of parliament into several short sessions. Parliament can, for example, sit for 2 months, after which a recess of 2 months follows, followed by further short sessions and recesses. The recesses will thus be used by the standing committees to settle their work.

Another possibility is that Parliament can sit for 6 months, as usual, and that the standing committees can then sit full-time for the rest of the year.

Exactly where the various houses are going to be accommodated is not yet known, although plans for the physical accommodation of the three houses have apparently been drawn up.

However, what is indeed clear is that all three houses will sit in Capetown. There is no talk of the possibility that the Council of Representatives (Indians) will sit in Durban.

The expectation is that all three houses and the President's Council will be housed in the vicinity of the existing Parliament Building in Capetown.

Another matter drawing attention is that of dwellings for members of Parliament. Most white members of Parliament and government officials who go to Capetown for sessions are housed in Acacia Park, Goodwood. The possibility of similar dwellings for coloreds and Indians is being looked into.

12271

CSO: 3401/20

PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM PLAN FINALIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] THE occupational differentiation programme launched in 1981 to bring the public service more into line and make it more competitive with the open labour market has been finalised, the Chief Director of Planning in the Commission for Administration, Mr I H Robson, announced yesterday.

"If everything goes as planned, the public service should have a personnel system by the end of 1985 that will compare favourably in all respects with the best in the world," Mr Robson told a Press conference in Pretoria.

He said details of a new occupational differentiation dispensation for 200 occupational classes had been sent to heads of state departments yesterday morning.

This brings to more than 300 the number of occupational classes already affected by the new dispensation.

The latest 200 occupational classes to be included in the new deal are categorised into five main groups, namely highly-qualified personnel, supportive technicians, line administrative and clerical personnel, provisioning administrative staff and personnel officials.

For the latter three groups, implementation of the new dispensation is retrospective from November 1, and for the other two groups from October 1 this year.

The latest deal affects more than 53 000 public servants.

Describing the finalisation of the programme as a significant milestone, Mr Robson stressed that the programme was not necessarily aimed at improving wages, but rather at improving the system of personnel administration in the public service.

Nor did it necessarily entail wage increases for all those affected by the deal.

"Usually the aspect of remuneration is stressed in the media, but improvements in remuneration coupled with occupational differentiation are the result of a lag behind prevailing rates in the open labour market which comes to light in the course of thorough investigations aimed primarily at the creation of comprehensive personnel administrative measures per occupational class," he said.

"Thus, in essence, the programme of occupational differentiation is aimed at improving the system of personnel administration in the public service," he added.

Not everyone in those classes involved would be affected by the new deal.

"Each person will have to meet and will be evaluated on certain requirements," Mr Robson said.

Mr Robson said a number of incentives had also been built into the new dispensation to improve the lot of the public servant and to improve the public service as a whole.

These included rewards for performance, greater opportunities to further educational qualifications, and the introduction of a "rank-in-man progression system" to enhance promotional prospects.

"This new dispensation will mean that the public service will be able to compete on a more market-related basis with the private sector," Mr Robson said.

CSO: 3400/390

'MODERATE' LEADERS REJECT ANC, SUPPORT CONSENSUS

MB231130 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, has expressed his appreciation for what he terms the many moderate leaders of all races in South Africa. And, indeed, it is these people who have provided an enormous contribution to the development of South Africa into the wealthiest, most powerful, and most stable country on the continent. They are also the ones who have made the greatest contribution to the welfare of their own people. For example, the leaders of states which gained their independence from South Africa have devoted themselves to peaceful coexistence with South Africa, with the result that countries such as Bophuthatswana and Transkei are models of progress in a continent where millions of people are facing starvation.

At the time of independence, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei spelled out the benefits of moderate leadership based on negotiation when he declared: In other parts of Africa, independence has caused buckets of blood, in Transkei, all it has caused is a few bottles of ink. And, indeed, this has been the main thrust of evolutionary change in South Africa through the years. Today, more than 50 percent of South Africa's black populations are attached to independent states, and leaders of most of the remaining people are involved in negotiations with the government to plan their position in this heterogeneous country. Even the leader of the biggest black political constituency in the country, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, who heads the Inkatha Movement, has declared repeatedly that he is devoted to negotiated peaceful change in South Africa, although he strongly objects to certain aspects of government policy.

As for the bulk of colored and Indian leaders in South Africa, in terms of the new political dispensation envisaged for the country, the bulk of them are firmly committed to following the road of consensus politics which should be implemented in the new year. Moderate leaders have repeatedly attacked radical organizations, such as the ANC terrorist movement, as people who do nothing for the country except destroy and kill indiscriminately. They point out that all the changes and reforms brought about in the country have been the result of negotiation and consultation, the results of their efforts around the conference tables. While they have been negotiating benefits for their people, the radicals have been exploding bombs, killing not only whites and black alike, but destroying that which white and black people in partnership had built for the improvement of the country as a whole.

COMMENTS ON DE LANGE REPORT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE Government's rejection of some key recommendations of the De Lange report, places the proposals into the new South African constitution into proper perspective.

We are almost tempted to say that the whole package falls into pattern and that the so-called hidden agenda is being revealed day by day.

The amazing thing is that the De Lange report made recommendations which would have had profound effects on the restructuring of this country's education. They would also be setting the scene for a new era, something that the new constitution does not even pretend to do.

The commissioners started their job three years ago as a consequence of the upheavals in 1976 and the following years. Everybody then thought something drastic had to be done to right the scandalous situation in black education.

If you forget the detail for a while and look for the picture under the carpet, as they say, then the whole thing becomes almost monstrous in its planning. In the end the old Verwoerdian attempt to turn blacks into hewers of wood and drawers of water has been fashioned into the kind of sophisticated manoeuvre that has fooled most of white South Africa.

We are afraid those people who so vociferously voted Yes will rue the day they put their mark on those voting papers. The wheel has been set in motion by some pretty shrewd men in the National Party, and the whole fraud is unfolded as the days go by.

The white paper released by the Government provides for more money and facilities to improve the content of a disastrous educational system and to streamline something that tends to be far more sinister.

The white paper also shows that the Government refuses to waive the Group Areas Act for education and none of the recommendations that it has accepted will affect the major mechanisms of the existing system.

Dr Nthato Motlana of the Committee of Ten correctly said that this would reinforce apartheid. If those apostles for change who supported the Government still believe we are moving away from all the abhorrent measures that have brought us to our present status, then heaven help us all.

The extraordinary thing is that education is not only one of the areas in which major change could lead to a better South Africa for all, but it also happens to be one of the most sensitive problem areas.

Memories seem to be all too short, or rather the arrogance of white South Africa again tells itself it can look after the problems as they loom.

We, let it be known, do not wish to go through that trauma all over again. We do not wish to see the suffering of families because their children come into confrontation with the powerful organs available to the Government. We will denigrate all the hypocrisy from white South Africa that appears to be keen only to perpetuate their privileged position.

History will one day prove us true, but those responsible for the perpetuation of this lie will have to answer.

CSO: 3400/390

COMMENTS ON NIEHAUS TRIAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] ON the surface South Africans appear as normal as your average person anywhere else in the world, except that our perceptions tend to be clouded by a race fever that makes us look like a sick society.

The somewhat sensational treason trial that involved an Afrikaans theology student, Carl Niehaus showed some of the more pronounced insane responses that make this such an unusual country.

The case itself was interesting in other ways, the most important being Niehaus' background and his total commitment to a cause that is looked on with horror by many whites.

It was also interesting to see the seemingly incongruous situation of an Afrikaner, with that type of background, taking on what was perceived to be such an extraordinary stance against his own people.

When Niehaus came out strong in the witness box, he inspired the kind of reaction from various South Africans that shows the sickness beneath our otherwise normality.

There were for instance blacks who admired the man for his courage and others who believed he was fighting for their rights. There were whites who believed he was putting on an act of bravado--a view that was incidentally also held by the judge in the case.

There was a feeling among conservative whites that he had gone bananas because of his totally unusual behaviour and there were others who tried to make him out to be callous by getting his fiancée into the jam with him.

Courage

Even among the liberal whites there was a feeling that the "act" Niehaus was putting on was for applause. Be that as it may, we would think that for a man to take on the dicy business of risking his life, is to show a certain measure of courage.

When sentence was passed, some attitudes changed dramatically. Now there were blacks who felt that the sentence did not add up to the extent of the crime. They actually believed that Niehaus was saved from the kind of punishment he deserved, or rather the punishment that would suit the crime because of his colour.

It was a rather sick thing to say or think, admittedly, but the talk was that if Niehaus was black he would have had an even heavier sentence.

Whatever is said about his sentence, there is no doubt that society has a certain amount of admiration for a man who would stake so much for his beliefs, however wrong or crazy they may seem to others.

It was also somewhat clear that Niehaus was not a mere "pink liberal" out to make a name for himself. He has held his beliefs for a rather longish time and up to the end he did not sway from his political motives.

He made no apologies up to the point where he was questioned rather closely about violence and its use. We must admit to a certain amount of admiration for that kind of commitment, even if we do not necessarily hold his views.

We are afraid there are others who did not come out so handsomely from the trial including what one paper called "a whole procession" of university students who gave state evidence.

CSO: 3400/390

REMAINING 5 PERCENT IMPORT SURCHARGE ABOLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday announced — as part of its plans effectively to curb the inflation rate — that the remaining five percent import surcharge will be abolished with effect from today.

This announcement was made at the anti-inflation congress at Unisa yesterday by Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance.

Mr Horwood said this step should improve South Africa's balance of payments on current account and should assist to curb the upward pressure on import prices of the recent depreciation of the rand.

The step completely to abolish the import surcharge was also in compliance with an undertaking the government gave to the International Monetary Fund last year when it negotiated a comprehensive loan programme.

Mr Horwood said the Government's point of departure — regarding the curbing of inflation — has been, and still is, that the basic underlying cause of the inflation in South Africa is excess demand or overspending, caused, facilitated or accommodated by undue money

creation.

The main element in the anti-inflationary programme, therefore remained fiscal and monetary discipline — designed to achieve adequate control of total demand and the monetary aggregates.

Mr Horwood said in the official view, the answer to inflation does not lie in generalised direct controls over prices, wages, dividends, interest, imports, capital movements and so on.

It is recognised that such controls cause distortions in relative prices, wages and interest rates, and inevitably lead to a misallocation of scarce labour and other productive sources.

At best, direct price and wage controls can treat the symptoms of inflation, but never the real causes, Mr Horwood emphasised.

The Government would, in addition to fiscal and monetary policies, take steps to counteract monopolistic practices and to promote competition, to improve training and education, and to attain a better utilisation of manpower, to increase productivity in general and to avoid undue protection.

nism, he added.

In general, the broad fiscal and monetary strategy of the past two years had already borne fruit and single-digit inflation appeared within reach.

"Yet this prize may still slip our fingers if we let up now, particularly as the economic background to our efforts had recently darkened," he said.

Mr Horwood said the policy options open to the authorities basically revolve around four key rates — the inflation rate, the exchange rate, the interest rate and the tax rate. "The better we handle interest and taxation, the less we shall need to yield by way of inflation and exchange depreciation," he said.

"The challenge that faces South Africa now is to strike the right balance," he said.

Tighter fiscal policy has been designed to prevent the budgetary deficit before borrowing from rising unduly and to this end he — with the co-operation of the Cabinet — has redoubled efforts to restrain the increase in Government spending.

The gold price had declined sharply and the prolonged recession throughout the world showed only weak and scattered signs of an eventual upturn, so that South Africa's export markets remained stagnant.

"Dependent as we are on foreign trade, we cannot borrow and spend ourselves out of the recession, but must wait for an export-led recovery," Mr Horwood concluded.

RICH GUANO FIELD OPENED UP OFF COAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] SOUTH Africa is to exploit her guano reserves in another step towards independence from overseas fertiliser suppliers.

The Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, yesterday opened a quay for the shipping to South Africa of guano from Bird Island.

The guano, known popularly as "White gold" is an excellent source of organic fertiliser but has so far been difficult to exploit.

Changing world conditions have however brought its exploitation within reach, and an ambitious plan by a South African fertiliser company is now putting the guano on the market.

Bird Island, which became known as early as 1800 for its rich guano sources, is very difficult to reach by boat.

For many years the Department of Sea Fisheries tried to exploit it profitably, but all efforts were shelved in 1965.

But the situation started to change when the department granted a concession to the fertiliser company. Then Mr David Allen and Mr Gerry van Niekerk, set about coming up with plans to overcome the problems.

It became clear that if they wanted to succeed they would have to change the shape of the island. Heavy machinery was shipped piece by piece from the mainland.

A quay was built by filling wire baskets with stones--more than 2 000 tons of it going into the baskets.

For more than six months 50 workers lived on the island, the home exclusively of sea birds.

Stones were cut and piled up to build the quay while the guano was collected--and yesterday the first 7 000 bags of guano, each weighing 500 kg, were ready and to be shipped to Port Elizabeth.

The marketing manager of the fertiliser company, Jr J C Strauss, said yesterday the renewed awareness of organic fertilisers had made this a profitable project for the company.

SUCCESS OF BLACK COMPANY, AFRIMET, REPORTED

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 83 p 30

[Text]

THE public offer of 1 019 592 shares in Afrimet, the black-controlled wholesaling company, drew applications for some 950 000 shares, the company announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We are still receiving applications that were delivered to the 100 and more application depots, some of them in remote areas, by the closing deadline of last Friday," an Afrimet spokesman said.

"The final total of applications will not be known for a few more days, but already we can see that the offer was a great success.

"Black investors from all over Southern Africa, from all walks of life, have invested R475 000 of their money in Afrimet shares. This is a way ahead of the R100 000

minimum subscription that Afrimet was looking for.

"The fact that the R475 000 is slightly below the maximum figure of R509 796 which Black investors were allowed to subscribe does not concern us. Afrimet is by far the most successful offering of shares in a Black-controlled public company.

He said that Afrimet would never go into retailing in competition with the traders who were its customers.

"Our first two cash-and-carry wholesaling outlets open early next month, in Soweto and Thokoza, Alberton.

"Later, Afrimet will take advantage of the offer to buy shares in cash-and-carry outlets in White areas from the Metro cash-and-carry group," the spokesman said.

Mr Vela Kraai, chair-

man of Afrimet, said yesterday, "The formation of Afrimet is an historic event for us as a Black community.

"I believe it heralds a new era in black business and that, during the next decade, as the purchasing power of the Black townships grow, we can expect to see a corresponding growth in Afrimet."

Under the terms of the Afrimet share issue, Metro cash and carry will take up enough Afrimet shares to give it a 49 percent stake and ensure that Black investors hold the 51 percent majority.

Black investors will be able to buy preference shares from Barclays. Each preference share bought will automatically be converted into an ordinary share. This ensures that Afrimet always remains 51 percent Black-owned.

BRIEFS

BOTHA: BLACKS WILL SUFFER--LONDON--The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has warned the United Nations that sanctions against South Africa would seriously hit neighbouring black states. "It will hurt them badly, if not destroy millions of them," he declared in a BBC television interview. Mr Botha had been asked about the possibility of the UN imposing sanctions against South Africa over the Namibian issue. "If they want to institute sanctions let them go ahead--it might be a good thing for them to find out who they will really hurt in southern Africa," he said. "We have roughly now, I think, up to a million foreign workers who cross our borders to look for work. And we are surrounded by neighbouring states who make use of our infra-structure--ports, railways, airports, clinics, medical services and job opportunities." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Dec 83 p 3]

MUSLIM AID COUNCIL--AID International, an Islamic organisation patronised by former heavyweight champion of the world Muhammad Ali, yesterday donated R50 000 to the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council. Mr Joe Tshabalala, the council chairman, said the money would be used for university and high school bursaries and would also benefit local welfare organisations. In another move yesterday, the Black Progressive People's Party (BBPP) led by Councillor Z Z Mashao, launched a twenty-four-hour "dial-free service" scheme for the aged. The scheme is devised to help the aged when they want to go shopping or to the doctor. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Dec 83 p 2]

BAN OF UNION CONTESTED--AN APPLICATION by the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), for the Ciskei government to set aside the ban on the union was made in the Zwelitsha Supreme Court yesterday. SAAWU and its president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, are applicants and the homeland's Minister of Justice, Mr David Takane, security chief Brigadier Lulama Madolo, and Mr Ian Melville, a liquidator, are co-respondents. The application by the union calls on the Ciskei government to set aside the order which bans the union in the territory. The ban was published in the Government Gazette of Ciskei in terms of Ciskei's National Security Act and was issued by the Acting Head of State Security, Brig Madolo. The ban prohibits membership of SAAWU, possession of union documents, including membership cards, and the wearing of SAAWU T-shirts or emblems. The ban came after the boycott of buses owned by the Ciskei Transport Corporation and the subsequent arrest of many union leaders. The application also calls for the setting aside of the union's assets by the liquidator. Mr Gqweta said he had interest in the continued existence of the union because of its membership strength. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 83 p 1]

BLACK WOMEN POLICE--TWENTY black women--the first ever to join the South African Police force--will take part in a passing-out parade at the Hammanskraal Training College today. The occasion is scheduled for 10 am and will include, among other things, awards to senior police officers and students. About 720 police will take part in the passing-out parade. A new building complex will also be inaugurated during the event. [Alinah Dube] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Dec 83 p 3]

POOL FOR WHITES ONLY--DURBAN--With the influx of up-country visitors to Durban, the Durban City Council has decided to erect a notice at the paddling pool on the Lower Marine Parade saying only Whites can use it. The decision to erect the notice comes after several incidents at the pool when Blacks and Indians entered the water and were told to move on. The decision also comes after the stand taken by the executive of the Natal Provincial Administration not to allow the City Council to change the municipal by-laws to integrate an area on the Lower Marine Parade. Several of the PFP councillors have already said the decision taken will lead to friction during the holiday season. Mr Brendan Willmer, chairman of the Durban Civic Action League, which bitterly opposed the council integration moves, said yesterday he had been informed that the City Council would re-apply in February to reconsider integrating the area. He said: "It seems the PFP council is determined to push ahead with integration plans and over-ride the wishes of the majority of people in the city." Mr Willmer also claimed the PFP council would also reapply to the National Transport Commission to integrate the municipal bus service. Earlier this year an application was turned down. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 83 p 14]

UDF ON ALERT--THE United Democratic Front (UDF) is devising security measures to protect the safety of its president, Mr Oscar Mpetha, who has received several anonymous phone calls threatening his life. This was announced yesterday by the UDF's publicity secretary, Mr Mosiuoa "Terror" Lekota, who said the UDF had been experiencing a new pattern of intimidation against its members in the past few weeks. He said another prominent UDF leader in Cape Town, a Mrs Sihlangu, had her house stoned by unknown men on Wednesday last week and that Mr Oscar Mpetha had received phone calls in which he was warned that the same thing would happen to his house. He added that mysterious phone calls have also been made to the Fire Department summoning fire engines to Mr Mpetha's house. He said a UDF meeting in Cape Town at the weekend was disrupted by the arrival of fire engines and police who said they had been informed that the hall in which they were holding their meeting was on fire. "We have warned some of our members to be vigilant" Mr Lekota said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Nov 83 p 3]

SACC VP'S CHILDREN DETAINED--THE THREE children of the vice-president of the South African Council of Churches have been detained, their father, Dr Simon Gqubule, confirmed in Johannesburg yesterday. Dr Gqubule's 18-year-old son, Duma, was detained at 5.45 am on Wednesday under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The other children, Thandi (17), and Phumla (15) were detained yesterday afternoon in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act. Duma is a first year B. Comm student at the University of Transkei. Thandi is writing matric and Phumla is in standard nine. In a statement issued to SAPA

yesterday by the General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the SACC said it protested "vehemently" against the detentions. "Detention without trial is totally unacceptable and unjust but it is particularly reprehensible just at this time when children are busy with exams. "The security of South Africa will not be assured by such actions which undermine the rule of law," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Nov 83 p 2]

BISHOPS SEEK GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION--THE Government is to be called upon to secure the release of the general secretary of the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference, Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, who has been held by Ciskei Police since October 30. Father Mkhathshwa was detained as he was leaving the campus of the university of Fort Hare. He had been addressing a meeting called by Catholic students at the University. Hundreds of Catholics in Cape Town have signed a petition, calling on the Government to secure his release. Father Mkhathshwa is a South African citizen, and it is the duty of the Government to find out why he was detained and to ensure his safety, Catholic bishops have said. Bishops of the Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of Cape Town, meeting in Cape Town, fear for his health. The Bishops of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Aliwal North, De Aar, Keimoes, Umtata and Kokstad have protested to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at the detention of the general secretary. Cardinal Owen, McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, has sent a telegram to the Ciskei authorities stating: "I wish to express my anxiety and indignation at the continued detention of the Rev Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa...justice demands that he be charged or released." [Bert van Hees] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 83 p 16]

STUDENTS DISRUPT ELECTION MEETING--AN attempt by a group of youths to disrupt an election campaign meeting in Atteridgeville/Saulsville, Pretoria, at the weekend failed. The youths tried to disrupt Khudu Civic Party's election campaign meeting in Ward Four. They arrived at the meeting and tried to distribute United Democratic Front (UDF) newsletters and the party's candidate in the ward, Mr Edwin Ntlaba, told residents not to accept them. One of the youths asked for permission to address the meeting and he was allowed to do so. He said residents should not vote in the council elections because the councils were "useless". When asked what organisation the residents should support, the youth said they should join forces with the newly formed Civic Association in the township. The youths sang freedom songs as an angry Mr Ntlaba told them to leave the meeting or he would call the police. They left and the meeting continued. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 10]

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE REPORTED--SOUTH AFRICA recorded a favourable trade balance of R4 113,4-million for the first 10 months of this year, according to preliminary trade statistics released in Pretoria yesterday by the Commissioner for Customs and Excise. Exports for the first 10 months totalled R17 020,9-million, compared with R15 625,7-million for the corresponding period last year. The country's total import figure for the period of January to October stood at R12 907,5-million, compared with R15 615,1-million for the same period last year. The figures were adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the country's balance of payments. A breakdown of the figures shows that Europe remained the major importer of South African goods during the first 10 months of this year, with

exports to the Continent totalling R4 737-million. Asia was South Africa's second biggest trading partner, with imports from the Republic totalling R2 177,2-million. Exports to America fetched R1 639,1-million, while exports to Africa and Oceania realised R649,8-million and R88,6-million respectively. Exports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments amounted in total to R7 705,4-million, while ships and aircraft stores totalled R23,8-million. Europe also remained the largest supplier of goods to South Africa during the first 10 months of the year, with the figure topping R5,400-9 million. South Africa imported goods worth R2 498,6-million from America, while imports from Asia totalled R2 211,3-million. Imports from Africa and Oceania amounted to R241,5-million and R155,9-million respectively. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 31]

ANTICIPATING 80'S CEMENT NEEDS--BLUE CIRCLE has taken a further expansionary step at its Lichtenburg cement works, where work is in progress to upgrade No 6 kiln to increase its annual output to about 1-million tons from 450 000. A R50-million contract has been signed with Polysius for the work concerned with the expansion, and full operation at the kiln is expected in April, 1985. According to Blue Circle's commercial director Peter Kett, the group has ample capacity to meet the current high levels of demand for cement despite the recession, but the move has been made now in anticipation of increased demand later in the 1980s. Current estimates of future cement consumption by Blue Circle suggest that 1987 will be a crunch year for the industry as a whole, with demand rising by as much as a possible 35 percent from present levels. Meanwhile, the group is also refurbishing its customer service facilities. A new cement packing and despatch operation has been commissioned at Lichtenburg at a cost of some R15-million, and will offer a 24-hour-a-day service from Mondays to Fridays. Turn-round times of lorries and cement tankers has been speeded up considerably and the volume of cement sent by road transport has more than doubled. Work has also begun on improving the dispatch system at the group's Whites plant in the OFS, and should be completed by the end of this year, while similar improvements are planned for Blue Circle's cement depot at Industria, west of Johannesburg early next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 30]

RED FLEET OFF NATAL COAST--CAPE TOWN--The Russian Naval Task Force, which was sighted off Walvis Bay in Namibia last week, was just south of Port Shepstone on the Natal Coast and about 110 km out to sea, SABC Radio News reported yesterday. The task force, consisting of an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, an assault landing ship and a frigate, is described as the most powerful yet seen off the South African coast. It rounded the Cape on Friday night and at its present speed it should reach the Mozambican coast late today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 4]

AREA D POTENTIAL--Studies point to great potential irrigated agricultural development in Ciskei and between 15 000 and 20 000 ha of land will need to be brought under intensive agricultural production schemes. This was stated by Mr Gary Godden, the chairman of the Ciskei regional development committee at the Area D conference held in Johannesburg. These areas will provide for the creation of some 40 000 employment opportunities and a capital expenditure of R300 million. It will call for massive supportive input programmes in terms

of infrastructure and materials such as piping, buildings, agricultural equipment, production requisities, processing and packaging. Mr Godden added that this programme would require supporting water conservative schemes and some 30 projects have been documented. It provides for 18 and 20 major dams together with associated reticulation schemes. These developments will offer tremendous scope to the building construction industry, and is further strengthened by the need to build some 23 new towns. Mr Godden estimated that between now and the end of the century Ciskei will need to build 30 000 to 40 000 houses. The new capital of Bisho will grow to a population of 10 000 in that time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 83 p 28]

SWA PROTESTS OFFICIAL'S DETENTION--WINDHOEK--The Namibian Christian Democratic Party has protested to the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, against the detention of an NCDP representative in the Kavango Legislative Assembly, Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga. Mr Makanga was rearrested in Windhoek after recently being released from 87 days in detention in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9. The legislation provides for detention without trial for periods of 30 days, renewable upon approval by the Administrator-General. In a letter to Dr Van Niekerk, the NCDP leader, Mr Hans Rohr, wrote that members of the NCDP condemned violence and bloodshed. "We only stand for peaceful and Christian changes to your present oppressive system (of government)." The letter, released by the NDCP yesterday, appealed to Dr Van Niekerk to set free immediately Mr Makanga and other detainees. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 82]

YOUTH LEAGUE LEADER DETAINED--PIETERMARITZBURG--Two more men have been detained by Pietermaritzburg security police in terms of the Internal Security Act. Colonel B J Beukes, head of security, yesterday said Mr Mluntisi Maphamulo was detained on Monday, and Mr Gordon Sibusiso Ngotio was detained on Friday last week. He confirmed both men were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Mr Maphamulo, an executive member of the DCO Matiwane Youth League, had issued a Press statement condemning detention without trial on the same day he was detained. However, Col Beukes said Mr Maphamulo's statement was not the reason for his detention. Last week, Pietermaritzburg security police detained 10 people, three under Section 29 and the others under Section 50 of the Criminal Proceedings Act. Two of the detainees were Edendale doctors and two teenage schoolgirls, sisters Miss Thandi (17) and Miss Phumle Gqubule (15). The sisters were released after making statements to the security police. Col Beukes said Mr George Martins, detained under Section 50 of the Criminal Proceedings Act, was released on Friday last week, 24 hours after being detained. Those still in detention are: Dr Tom Mvuyo, Dr Faith Motloapane, Mr Sipho Shezi, Mr Aubrey Ngcobo, Mr Ondile Reve, (vice chairman of the DCO Matiwane league), Mr Dikobe Martins and Mr Duma Gqubule. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 83 p 20]

NEW BIBLE BEST SELLER--CAPE TOWN--The first impression of 250 000 copies of the New Afrikaans Bible has been sold out and an order for another quarter of a million copies has been sent to the printer. The New Afrikaans Bible is to be launched this week--just 50 years after the publication of the first Afrikaans Bible. The symbolic first copy of the new Bible will be presented to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, here tomorrow, after which consignments will be sent to book dealers, Bible houses and congregations throughout the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 83 p 17]

CEMENT IMPORT CONTROL LIFTED--IMPORT control on cement is to be abolished from January 1, the Minister of Industries, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawi de Villiers, announced in Pretoria yesterday. He said it had been decided to include cement in the free list, which meant that permits would no longer be required to import cement. He added that the South African Cement Producers' Association had been advised that application had been made to the Board of Trade and Industries for tariff protection against possible disruptive imports. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 83 p 16]

NAMIBIA WANTS FISHING COMPENSATION--WINDHOEK--The South West African Department of Finance is to make representations to South Africa to be compensated for revenue lost in the fishing industry after the Republic took over direct control of Walvis Bay on September 1, 1977, according to a report published in Windhoek yesterday. A figure of about R300-million is mentioned. "It is on the agenda. We have already raised the issue with the Treasury, said the Secretary of finance, Dr Johan Jones. Before September 1, 1977 the SWA administration received all direct taxation on fish processing at Walvis Bay, 12,5 percent taxation on foreign shareholders, taxation by trawler owners, tax paid by Walvis Bay export agents and engineering firms in the fishing industry, and personal tax. The money had since gone to South Africa. Although Walvis Bay was legally part of South Africa, the fishing industry in the port enclave depended to a large extent on fish caught in SWA territorial waters. The Receiver of Revenue in SWA, Mr Hannes Lubbe, said before that date companies, irrespective of where they were registered, paid tax to the territory for fish processed at Walvis Bay. Dr Jones said SWA had received no compensatory payment from the South African Government. "It was probably just an oversight," he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 83 p 13]

CSO: 3400/392

SIDO DIRECTOR OUTLINES PLANS TO YEAR 2000

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] THE Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) plans to promote its activities so that small scale industries would benefit each village by year 2000.

SIDO's Director General Epaineto Toroka said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that "all it means is implementation of an average of five projects per district up to the year 2000."

He said beginning next year SIDO would make concerted efforts aimed at correctly implementing its plans for rural development despite problems such as shortage of entrepreneurs, equipment, skilled technicians and foreign exchange.

Since its inception in 1973, he said, SIDO had established 1,228 industries in rural areas employing about 21,528 people. These manufacture items like footwear, soap, building materials, furniture, cloth, metal fabrication and domestic utensils.

"A strategy for small scale industries development during the coming decade aims at increasing the efficiency of these industries and equipping the empty workshops to achieve the objectives they were designed," Ndugu Toroka said.

He said more industries which process agricultural products like grains, oilseeds, fibre crops, nuts, vegetables and fruits would be established while emphasis would be given to repairs and manufacture of ploughs, sprayers, pumps, ox-carts, spades and pick-axes.

For example, he said, SIDO planned to develop sorghum milling plants in the sorghum growing regions of Morogoro, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mara. The world bank has also agreed to assist set up ten small scale factories for agricultural products and other goods in Tabora and Tanga regions, whose investment is 22m/-, he added.

Ndugu Toroka said SIDO would also help artisans, handicraftsmen and women groups, displaced under the human resources deployment programme provided business premises, licences and marketing of the goods were properly arranged.

ILO OFFICIAL PRAISES NATION FOR GOOD SPWP IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA has been commended for implementing well the labour-intensive Special Public Works Programme (SPWP) compared to 18 other countries.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Area Director, Mr. John B. Seal said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that since the SPWP started in Arusha, Dodoma, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions in 1979, there have been tremendous successes in utilising unemployed and underemployed manpower in rural areas.

He noted that the income and wellbeing of these sections of rural population have increased remarkably and the physical works done in the projects was very encouraging. Works completed range from 15 to 70 per cent.

The SPWP has flood control and irrigation project at Mto wa Mbu and irrigation

scheme at Hanang (Arusha), road construction and water supply, (Rukwa), small scale irrigation (Dodoma), and feeder road, afforestation and housing projects (Ruvuma).

Mr. Seal told a six-day financial accounting and control workshop for SPWP that three projects were expected to be completed by the end of 1984, one by the mid of 1985, two by end of 1985 and one by the end of 1986.

The Director who also covers Uganda, Kenya and Somalia, explained that a sum of 54 million/- had been spent in the eight projects in the country by June this year.

The SPWP, Mr. Seal noted, which was being implemented by ILO in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, had until June this year made use of one million workdays of unskilled labour and 40,000 workdays of skilled labour.

CSO: 3400/393

TRADE MINISTER CLARIFIES REPORTED BARTER DEAL WITH SUDAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

THE Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustapha Nyang'anyi, has clarified that Tanzania and Sudan were not conducting their trade on barter system but on an agreed trade protocol payable in hard convertible currency.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi told a press conference in Dar es Salaam on Thursday that the two countries had each given a shopping list of commodities that one country could offer and the form of payment agreed upon by the two countries was "hard convertible currencies".

The Minister was giving clarifications following public complaints in the press that an agreement of trade between Tanzania and Sudan signed in Dar es Salaam on October 15, this year was to be on barter trade terms and at a disadvantage for Tanzania.

He said it was not true that some of Tanzanian exports to Sudan would be in exchange for commodities such as dried fish and onions.

Article Five of the Trade Protocol shown to the pressmen, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said, stated that "the payment for the transaction of commodities will

be hard convertible currencies acceptable to both parties through the normal banking channels".

In the shopping list, Sudan said it could export to Tanzania dried fish, salt, onions, soap, sweets, Arabic gum, textiles, sorghum, groundnuts, livestock, melon seeds, animal and poultry.

The Minister said Tanzania had agreed in the trade protocol to export to Sudan tea, cotton, sisal twine, ginger, pyrethrum, glass products, cloves, cardamom, timber, radiators and oil coolers, automotive spring, cement, tobacco, paper and paper products.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi noted that Tanzania and Sudan have had trade relations since 1970 when a form of trade agreement was signed. He explained that the barter trade Tanzania was conducting with Mozambique and Bulgaria was negligible compared to trade conducted in convertible currency.

"The barter trade between Tanzania and Mozambique and Bulgaria is for mutual benefit. Nobody aims at benefitting than the other", he stressed.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi challenged anybody to come out with figures

disputing barter trade for Tanzania with the two countries that it was at a disadvantage for Tanzania.

Asked what goods Mozambique was providing in the barter trade, Ndugu Nyang'anyi listed batteries, tyres, cement, electrical appliances and suiting materials while Tanzania exported to Mozambique aluminium products, *khanga* and *vitenge*, melamine products, transformers and switch gears and at one time 10 tonnes of instant coffee.

In the barter trade with Bulgaria, Tanzania has received pharmaceuticals, hospital equipment, sanitary ware, electrical and domestic appliances and industrial and agricultural machinery for projects assisted by Bulgaria such as the Moshi Machine Tools Company and the National Agricultural and Food Corporation — NAFCO — farm at Kigamboni.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said Tanzania exported to Bulgaria sisal rope and fibre, cotton and cotton products (lint, yarn and grey sheeting), tea, cashewnut and cashewnut oil.

MINISTER SAYS WOMEN NEED SPECIAL AID IN GAINING ACCESS TO CREDIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Richard Semwaiko]

[Text] BANKS and credit societies must review their loan conditions if rural women are to benefit from them.

This was said here yesterday by Minister of State, in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Getrude Mongella when opening the national workshop for women's participation in agricultural credit and banking services.

The speech read on her behalf by a Principal Community Officer in the PMO, Ndugu Edith Munuo, said some of the credit conditions were too demanding for the ordinary women to cope with.

She said together with a review of the conditions, there is also need to assist and give guidance on how to get bank loans and credits.

"Results of credit utilization should make a difference in the welfare of the families of the recipients as such differences are themselves a motivation to further utilization of more credits and loans", she said.

Ndugu Mongella said it was important also to discuss the roles of institutions dealing with rural economic development planning. Such institutions should help identify development needs and projects that will solve community needs.

She said the workshop should also discuss the role of extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Adult Education and Community Development which will assist in giving on the spot guidance on how to get loans and credits and the management and execution of projects.

"Chama Cha Mapinduzi in rural areas, on the other hand, should be able to mobilise village governments and primary co-operatives and other financial institutions", she said.

The Chairman of the African Regional Agriculture Credit Association (AFRACA) who is also the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Tanzania Ndugu Bob Makani, said it was more recognised that credit was one of the important tools in rural development in Tanzania.

"Credit must therefore reach the small farmer and its use should be linked with policies suitable to him in order to be effective."

He said the role of women in credit programmes was becoming more and more important in Tanzania as their role in economic development gains acceptance.

"However, given some of our traditions and attitudes towards women (both by men and women themselves) women as a group have special problems in gaining access to credit and therefore need special attention", he added.

CSO: 3400/393

GOODS IN VILLAGES REPORTEDLY DUE TO POOR DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Hiruhungwa Michael]

[Text] CHANNELS of distribution should be streamlined to speed up goods flow and avoid risks of damage, theft and illegal transactions.

The workshop on Warehousing and Distribution, was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the shortage of goods was mainly due to bad distribution systems.

This is the most challenging period in distribution especially regarding food stuffs, fuel, agricultural inputs, medical requirements and other essential goods.

Participants were of the view that as farmers are expected to continue producing food, farm inputs must continue to flow from factories to villages. Disruption of the supply system, could lead the nation to continue suffering they warned.

The workshop has been jointly organised by the Geneva-based International Trade Centre and the Board of External Trade.

The Government has been urged to seriously look into

the manner goods were being moved from the supplies to the ultimate consumers and final ways of effectively using warehousing facilities.

Participants voiced concern over unnecessary delay in releasing goods from storage points, emphasizing that the number of middlemen through which goods changed hands ought to be minimised.

Presenting a paper on "Problems of Distribution and Documentation", the Government Stores Senior Supplies Officer, Ndugu J. S. Mwangomango, observed that besides dealing with physical movement of inventories, distribution channels had to engage in research, sales promotion and contacting prospective buyers.

He argued that some of the problems facing the National Trading Companies were based on the assumption that "we were living in a world of plenty" thus allowing customers to buy large quantities of essential items without strict stock control.

On delay and loss of documents, Ndugu

Mwangomango, said delay and loss of documents could be reduced if the number of people responsible for holding the documents was limited.

He was responding to charges from some participants that delay and loss of shipping documents was common in most ports, leading to congestion of cargo and high cost to organisations involved.

In another paper on "Planning for Distribution of Goods", the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) Supplies Manager, Ndugu Leonard Mutakyahwa, stressed that planning for distribution should always bear in mind public interests.

A planner, he said, should ensure that the consumer was getting goods in time and at less cost.

The Board of Internal Trade Operations Manager, Ndugu Valentine Lyakurwa, wondered whether efforts put in planning for distribution were paying when measured against problems such as shortage of foreign exchange, negligence in materials handling or lack of transport

CONNECTION OF EAST, CENTRAL AFRICA ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS SOUGHT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] TANZANIA has called for interconnection of electricity grid systems between East and Central African countries as a way through which the countries could benefit from each other's surplus power.

The call was made here yesterday by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, when opening, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, a four-day 12th conference of East and Central African electricity undertakings at the Arusha International Conference Centre.

Pointing out the development of the Rusumo Falls Hydropower Project by Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda as a big step in the direction, Ndugu Kassum said:-

"But there remain further opportunities for beneficial trade in electricity within our region."

He said while in some cases trade would involve net exports from one country to another, in some cases interconnections could be beneficial even if no net exports occurred as it would give trading partners access to each other's surplus electricity thereby reducing the total amount of reserve capacity required.

In some cases, he said, it might be economical for the countries to import from others even though the importing countries might have surplus electricity.

Emphasising fuel alternatives to oil, Ndugu Kassum said in the electricity sector oil could be replaced by using non-oil forms of energy to produce electricity and, to some extent, electricity could be used to substitute oil in final consumption.

Tanzania was undertaking a programme of expanding its grid which would result into nearly all the large towns in the country being connected towards the end of this decade and thus reduce dependence on oil, he said.

To date, Ndugu Kassum said, Tanzania had concentrated on hydro-power which in 1981 accounted for 87 per cent of the total electricity generated by the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) with the remainder produced in thermal power stations fuelled by oil which used only four per cent of total oil consumed in the country.

He said the next project to supply electricity to the national grid was the 80 megawatt Mtera hydro-power station which would come on stream in 1988 and satisfy all new demands in the system until early 1990s.

Subsequent generating increments would almost certainly be non-oil based.

The conference is being attended by Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Mauritius, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Also attending the meeting are representatives of NORAD, East African Development Bank, UPDEA, TANELEC and National Industri of Norway.

CSO: 3400/393

LACK OF TRUCKS MAY DELAY FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS TO SOUTHERN REGIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] FERTILIZER destined for southern regions and stored at the Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) godown here might not reach the peasants in time for the coming planting season because of lack of adequate trucks to transport it and labourers to unload it from railway wagons.

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) fertilizer meant for coffee growers in Mbinga District, Ruvuma Region, is already late, and Mbinga officials who are here to supervise its transportation say it might be of little use to the crop now flowering in the district.

Some 11,000 tonnes of fertilizer for Ruvuma Region were earlier reported held here due to lack of transport. The TFC has already appealed to transporters to come forward to rescue the commodity.

The Company has increased transportation charges from 850/- to 1,050/- per tonne, but the response of the transporters is reportedly not encouraging.

An official from the regional agricultural office in Songea, Ndugu Lameck Tungu, and a Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) official from Mbinga, Ndugu Alexander Mapunda, said an average of five trucks a day were picking up the fertilizer from here.

This meant an average of 50 tonnes a day because transporters were not taking maximum loads due to the poor road to Songea.

The two officials and the TFC godown keeper here, Ndugu Hamisi Swedi, told me in an interview that only 6,500 tonnes of fertilizer were ferried to Ruvuma Region between September and last Saturday.

There are still 5,331 tonnes of fertilizer here destined for the region which needs 23,500 tonnes this season. The rest of the requirement is yet to arrive at Makambako, according to the officials.

The problem of fertilizer transportation is not only confined to Ruvuma Region. Mbeya, Iringa and Rukwa regions are yet to take some of their share here, but the Shinyanga fertiliser is raising a lot of concern.

The lack of adequate trucks has been compounded by the current rains which may make the roads to Songea impassable. Lack of enough labourers to unload the ex-ships from Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) wagons is also causing delays in wagon turn around.

The Makumbuu Station Master, Ndugu Paschal Makona, said that between November 21 and 28, this year, a total of 114 wagons had been received at the station but 34 wagons with a total of 1,460 tonnes of fertilizer were yet to be unloaded by last Monday.

Labourers are reported to be abandoning the job after a day's work, apparently because the job is difficult. The TFC pays ten shillings for unloading a tonne from wagons and 20/- for loading a tonne into trucks. Of 46 labourers hired on Monday alone, ten had abandoned the job by the turn of the day.

This has forced the Company here to seek assistance from neighbouring villages. According to the Makambaku Divisional Secretary, Ndugu Richard Lugenge, ward secretaries in Mtwango, Igongolo, Mahongele and Ikuna have been directed to mobilise about 100 youths from their areas to help with the unloading.

According to people interviewed here, even if the youths were available, TFC still would have to look for another godown to accelerate shunting of wagons. So far, the Company has hired the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT) godown and it is the view of many here that TFC still needs another godown for the job.

Alternatively, TFC should mobilise more trucks so as to enable loading of fertilizer directly from the wagons.

It was not immediately known whether TFC would be surcharged for delaying the wagons. TFC Party Secretary at the Tanga Mill, Ndugu Ernest Komba, who is also here to study the situation, has hinted that he would raise the matter with his seniors.

The Government issued a directive to Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions in November 20, this year, to use TAZARA for transportation of their fertilizer to Makumbiku and that trucks which would be doing the job from here should bring back from the regions agricultural crops stranded there.

The TFC Marketing Manager, Ndugu O. Mollé, said last week that there had been positive response by transporters as some had started reporting at the TFC offices in Dar es Salaam.

No new transporters have come forward after the government call, apart from those who had been doing the job. One private transporter is reported to have passed here for Songea from Dar es Salaam and is yet to come back.

The officials from Ruvuma had said that there were enough trucks in Songea alone to do the job smoothly, but they either had no tyres or tubes or were just reluctant to do the job.

For the three other regions, it was unclear why they had not collected their fertilizer from here. According to Ndugu Swedi, Mbeya Region has 158 tonnes of fertilizer, Rukwa 163. tonnes and Iringa 800 tonnes. Iringa started to collect theirs on Monday.

CSO: 3400/393

DAR ES SALAAM AFFECTED AGAIN BY WATER SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] MOST parts of Dar es Salaam City, including the city centre, went without water since Thursday evening following power failures at the Lower Ruvu Pumping Station in Coast Region.

Officials of both the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and the Dar es Salaam Water Corporation Sole, were yesterday, however, optimistic that the water flow would return to normal today. Engineers from both institutions were working round the clock to detect and repair the damaged components at the station since the fault occurred on Thursday night.

A Dar es Salaam Water Corporation Sole official said that the only areas not affected by the water shortage were those being supplied through the Upper Ruvu Pumping Station. He named these as the University, Ubungo, Tabata and Manzese.

The Lower Ruvu Station accounts 75 per cent of water supply to the city, which is estimated at 40 million gallons per day.

A TANESCO official, Ndugu S. Kimario, said meter indications at the Company's Ubungo Sub-Station showed that water pumping had resumed by yesterday afternoon, but said it would take time before the supply returned to normal.

Some of the important places affected by the water shortage included the Muhimbili Medical Centre (MMC) and tourist hotels.

A senior nursing officer at the MMC, said that the water shortage had greatly affected the Centre's activities.

This is the second time in less than two weeks that the city has experienced water shortage.

Last week, the Chief Engineer of the Water Corporation Sole, Ndugu C. Temu, said a number of places including Temeke and Tandika, had faced a shortage because of a fault on TANESCO insulators at the Yombo transmitting line.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY STREAMLINES TYRE DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] THE Ministry of Industries has streamlined the distribution of tyres and has assured the public that it will ensure that production at the Arusha-based General Tyre factory is maintained.

The pledge was made by the Ministry's, acting Principal Secretary, Ndugu Abraham Pallangyo, who said the factory had sufficient raw materials to continue production into early next year.

He said the Ministry was pressing for further allocation of foreign exchange to purchase raw materials, to ensure the factory did not experience stoppages.

He said to strengthen transportation, some 8,500 tyres for passenger buses were received this month from Mozambique, which would soon be distributed.

Ndugu Pallangyo said under the streamlined distribution system, all tyres would be sold directly by the factory, instead of through the regional allocation committees. In regions where no General Tyre branches existed, tyres would be sold through the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs).

Ndugu Pallangyo said the factory and the RTCs had been directed to submit returns to the regional administration and his Ministry on criteria used to allocate the tyres.

He said the factory was currently preparing a comprehensive operational system including a control mechanism to be announced soon.

Government departments, he said, would continue getting their tyres from the Government Stores.

Ndugu Pallangyo said from now on, crop authorities and large estates would get their tyres from the factory.

"Regions which have large transport companies such as KAUDO, KAURU, KAUMA, KATA and KATUMU will have their shares increased so that they can provide the companies tyres from the regional allocation. Regional transport companies will no longer get their allocation directly from the factory," he explained.

Institutions which would continue getting their tyres from the factory include the Shirika la Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA), the National Bus Company (KAMATA), the Tanzania Railways Corporation, the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) and the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services.

Others are the Tanganyika Planing Company (TPC), Kilombero, Mtibwa and Kagera Sugar Companies, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Tanzania Breweries and the Saruji Trucking Company.

Ndugu Pallangyo said important projects which had investments in foreign money and owned buses shuttling between regions would have special allocation "so long as the distance is within acceptable range".

According to a letter copied to the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Chemical Industries and the General Tyre, the new system would replace the old one introduced in May this year because progress on projects like the Mufindi Pulp and Paper Mill and the Capital Development Authority had been hampered by erratic supply of tyres.

The letter also stated that transport fleet in large private estates faced acute shortage of tyres while in fact there was sufficient stock in the godowns.

He said if the factory had regular supply of raw materials, it could produce between 240,000 and 300,000 tyres annually which would meet the national demand.

CSO: 3400/393

MINISTER URGES TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR TSN REPORTERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] MEMBERS of the Tanzania Standard Newspapers (TSN) Board of Directors have been urged to steer the company towards improved journalistic skills and enhanced efficiency in all areas.

Inaugurating the first meeting of the TSN board since its reconstitution last July, the Minister for Information and Culture, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that a short and long-term training programme had to be worked out.

He stressed: "A scientifically worked out training programme for the company was most important because in the world today, great analysts and authors were connected with the press."

Therefore, board members must ensure that the training of journalists was given priority and that media workers became fully aware of national aspirations.

"We live in a hostile world where Tanzania is subjected to uninformed vilification in parts of the foreign press. Appropriate training should equip our press to be on the offensive and project Tanzania as it really is," he added.

Ndugu Mwakawago said despite the current economic difficulties, the board should look into the future operations of the company including initiating a study on the economics of acquiring a printing press for the Government-owned newspapers.

The minister reiterated President Nyerere's guidelines issued at the nationalisation of The Standard in 1970 as the basis for day to day conduct of the TSN newspapers.

He said the role of a publicly owned newspaper company was to give general support to government policy, but safeguarding its editorial freedom to report the truth.

Ndugu Mwakawago referred board members to the principle that as a newspaper, for a socialist aspiring country, it is free to contribute ideas on socialist

construction through its editorial columns and by involving its readers in a meaningful socialist debate.

"The newspapers are a mirror of society. Hence the editorial freedom to criticise deviations in implementing agreed policies," he added.

So far, TSN has done well in a number of areas, but it could do better. Therefore, he said, the board should uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism of TSN to safeguard its respect in society.

He called on the board members to instill dynamism in TSN so that it became even more effectiveness in reporting local events, ascertaining that its readers see the direction society is taking.

New TSN Board Chairman Andy Chande, in a vote of thanks, assured the Minister that board members would do everything to live up to the advice given.

He said the board members appreciated the co-operation received from the parent ministry and hoped that this would continue.

CSO: 3400/393

BRIEFS

UGANDAN MAIZE TO SHINYANGA--SOME 3,600 tonnes of maize from Uganda have been delivered in Shinyanga Region last Thursday to ease the present shortage of food in the region, a National Milling Corporation (NMC) spokesman has told Shihata in Shinyanga. The spokesman said ten train wagons belonging to the Uganda Railways, each carrying 36 tonnes of maize, had arrived and the grinding had begun. The spokesman said two weeks ago, the NMC branch in Shinyanga had only 600 tonnes of food in stock. But he said the 3,600 tonnes were not enough. The Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, Chief Charles Masanja sent a request to the Government for the supply of at least 6,000 tonnes of food before the end of November. Chief Masanja explained that the food shortage had been made more serious by the authorities' reluctance to supply the region with the amount of food requested. A two-man team was sent from the Prime Minister's Office in Dodoma for an on the spot assessment. Chief Masanja said he had requested the Prime Minister's Office to ask the Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) to send wagons to help transport food from Sumbawanga in Rukwa region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Dec 83 p 3]

CONSUMER PRICES RISE DRASTICALLY--THE Government has been urged to streamline distribution system of goods to eliminate unnecessary "middlemen" institutions so as to control price hikes. The Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce (TACC) said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that consumer prices had drastically risen because these institutions had increased their overhead costs. TACC's Director, Ndugu Joseph Lupembe said public complaints that businessmen were charging exorbitant prices were not justified because the prices had gone up "as too many hands were involved in a single business". For instance, he said, kitenge from Urafiki Textile Mills had to pass first through Dar es Salaam Textile Company (DARTEX) and then to the Regional Trading Company (RTC) before being sold to the retailer. "Do you really think the final price will be fair when it is determined after those institutions had taken out their overhead costs?" [Daniel Mshana] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 83 p 3]

FOUR NATION RAIL LINK--FEASIBILITY studies on the proposed railway project to link Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania will be discussed in a meeting to be held in Verona, Italy, in the middle of next month. The project will be undertaken by the Kagera Basin Development Organisation (KBO) which brings together the four countries. Tanzania's Acting Commissioner to the KBO, Ndugu William Balaile, confirmed in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the meeting would

He said, adding that experts from each country and KBO would attend. He said reports on the studies would be scrutinised by member states and the KBO Secretariat before the meeting at which the team of experts would discuss the project with Italian and Austrian consultants. Ndugu Balaile said experts who conducted the studies proposed many alternatives which needed professional examination by all parties. The KBO region would be linked to the former East African Railway system at Bihanga on Kasese-Kampala line. Another connection is proposed near Kemondo Bay Wagon Ferry near Bukoba on Lake Victoria. Burundi would be linked with Kigoma-Dar es Salaam line at Uvinza. [Boniface Byarugaba] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 83 p 1]

TANZANIAN-YUGOSLAV YOUTH AGREEMENT--TANZANIA and Yugoslav youths have agreed to exchange experiences under an agreement signed in Belgrade yesterday. Both sides also expressed the need for broader cooperation among youths and student organisations in non-aligned countries. The Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) Secretary-General Mohamed Seif Khatib and the President of the Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Dragan Ilic signed on behalf of their respective organisations. Ndugu Khatib, who had also visited the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, left in the afternoon for Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic (GDR). He is leading a four-man team. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 83 p3]

EADB DEVELOPMENT LOANS--THE East African Development Bank (EADB) has approved loans totalling 54m/- this financial year for several development projects in the country. This was disclosed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the EADB Acting Regional Representative, Ndugu Apoli Mugwanga, when commenting on loans approved by his Bank so far this year for projects in Tanzania. He told Radio Tanzania the projects included the Kibo Match Corporation which will get about 16m/- and the Tanzania Harbours Authority which will receive about 17m/-. Ndugu Mugwanga said officials of the EADB would also meet before the end of the year to consider loans for two more projects--the Amboni Sisal Corporation in Tanga and the Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills in Dar es Salaam. The two new projects both need a total of about 26m/-. On future plans, the representative said the Bank would continue supporting development projects in the country. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Dec 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/393

SHORTAGE OF MAIZE MEAL HITS MANICALAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Text]

A SEVERE shortage of mealie-meal in Honde Valley and other parts of Mutasa District threatens residents with a very bleak Christmas, a Herald survey found last week.

In fact, the fear of facing a Christmas with no mealie-meal in the house is driving people to "panic buy" whenever rare lorries from milling companies come into the area. People are hoarding when they can, thereby creating more shortages, say most of the people interviewed.

"A lorry does not need to off-load into the shops here now. There is no time. The driver just sells it from the lorry to as many people as he can, otherwise the stampede created by people rushing into shops would make him lose control of the situation," said one man.

"I cannot even find

maize to buy for grinding into mealie-meal for my children," said Cde Eddie Mukanganwe.

All people with maize stocks are no longer selling because of the fear that the current shortage might be prolonged. "They are only selling to their relatives and those they know," he said.

The same situation is prevalent in the rest of Manicaland Province, the province's under-secretary for development in the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Silas Chipunza, said.

"There is no mealie-meal in Chimanimani, Chipinge and even Mutare itself. The whole province has no mealie-meal at the moment," he said.

Cde Chipunza disagreed with statements that some people in the area were stocking because of fear that the shortage might be pro-

longed. "How can people stock when there is no mealie-meal? The millers are not bringing enough in Mutare."

Rumour of any store having the possibility of receiving its delivery of mealie-meal makes long queues form in record time. "Even in some remote parts such as Chipinge, a lorry does not have to off-load, it sells where it is confronted by the people," said another man.

Said Cde Lameck Muchadzingwa: "People in towns are better off than us here. Most of us will die if the situation does not improve." Cde Muchadzingwa is from a communal area in the Honde Valley.

On Friday, the Manica Post reported a spokesman for the Zimbabwe Millers' Association as having said the cut in monthly allocations by the Grain Marketing Board to millers had caused the chronic shortage.

COMPANIES URGED TO AID RURAL SCHOOLS

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 83 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN companies and commercial farmers have a moral obligation to provide necessary infrastructure for education in the rural areas, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

Speaking at the prize-giving day of Rio Tinto's Mhondoro Secondary School, Senator Culverwell said that the school was a demonstration of the healthy partnership that should occur between employers and the Government.

"Any business undertaking does realise that in order to conduct operations profitably, it must invest in its most important resource, the human resource."

Turning to the pupils, he said they were being educated to work in any part of the country where their skills were required and this meant in most cases, the rural areas.

The set-up at Mhondoro was one which the Government would like to see in all rural areas and districts and pupils should respond positively by looking at the opportunities which were provided by Rio Tinto through the school, before drifting to join the unemployed in the towns.

Senator Culverwell presented the school with the Secretary's Award for 1982 as the best secondary school in the region.

CSO: 3400/407

RECRUITING OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS UNSUCCESSFUL

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

EFFORTS to recruit engineers and technical experts by Harare's Central African Power Corporation have been unsuccessful because of Zimbabwe's low salaries, the general manager, Mr Roland Offard, said at the weekend.

Mr Offard was speaking after a team from Capco had gone overseas to hire experts for the corporation which had lost some experienced staff.

Capco was expecting to lose more experts because their salaries had not been increased.

With the current wage freeze it was difficult to raise the salaries.

"The exercise has been disappointing indeed after we advertised in the UK and conducted interviews only to come out with two men who

have not yet arrived. They may not come as they were not certain. But we wanted quite a number," he said.

Mr Offard said Zimbabwe's salaries "just cannot compare" with overseas pay and the local salaries would not attract experts into the country.

Recently Harare's city electrical engineer, Mr Bruce Moore, went to England in a bid to recruit engineers, but failed because salaries were too low. Mr Offard said the corporation was looking into the matter of salaries.

"I cannot say what we will do, but we want to improve the salaries so that we can get these experts. Although we are a small organisation these experts will hold the key posts," said Mr Offard.

CSO: 3400/407

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 January 1984